FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 103 *26 May 1978*

ARGENTINA

Foreign Minister Montes Leaves for Disarmament Talks	B 1	1/A6
LA NACION Comments on Tlaltelolco Treaty [23 May]	B 1	1/A6
LA PRENSA Criticizes Government Labor Policy [22 May]	B 2	1/A7
Federal Party Leader Interviewed on Politics, Economy	B 3	1/A8
Energy Minister To Accompany Martinez de Hoz to PRC	B 4	1/A9

BOLIVIA

Banzer Criticizes Political Evil of Extremism	C 1	1/A10
Paz Estenssoro Credits Carter With Return to Democracy	C 2	1/A11
Support for Siles Zuazo	C 2	1/A11

BRAZIL

Eanes Addresses Joint Session of Congress 23 May [JORNAL DO BRASIL 24 May]	D 1	1/A12
Joint Communique Issued on Eanes Visit [JORNAL DO BRASIL 24 May]	D 4	1/B1
Nuclear Forum Proposal Receives Official Backing [O GLOBO 18 May]	D 7	1/B4
Official Nominations May Be Challenged in Some States [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 20 May]	D 8	1/B5
Wage Agreement Reached at Ford Sao Bernardo Plant [JORNAL DO BRASIL 23 May]	D 9	1/B6

CHILE

Leigh Praises Businessmen, Asks for More Help	E 1	1/B7
Ambassador Diez Speaks at UN Disarmament Session	E 2	1/B8
AFL-CIO Members Ask Pinochet To Ease Labor Restrictions	E 3	1/B9
11 People Join Hunger Strike for Missing Persons	E 3	1/B9

COLOMBIA

UTC Opposes Planned Government Employees Strike	F 1	1/B10
Disorders Continue in Bogota To Protest Bus Fares	F 1	1/B10

ECUADOR

Poveda Burbano Discusses Political Restructuring Plan	G 1	1/B11
Foreign Minister Ayala Comments on Disarmament	G 3	1/B13
CFP Presidential Candidate Denounces Guayaquil Raid	G 4	1/B14
Leftwing Broad Front Reports Members Arrested	G 4	1/B14

PERU

Government Deports 13 People to Argentina	J 1	1/C1
Electoral Court Confirms 18 June Date for Elections	J 1	1/C1

President of Central Reserve Bank Appointed	J 2	1/C2
Strike Remains in Effect in Arequipa, Puno	J 2	1/C2
VENEZUELA		
Consalvi Scores Arms Race, Big Power Policies at UN	L 1	1/C3
MEXICO		
French, Mexican Communist Party Leaders Sign Declaration	M 1	1/C4
21-Percent Cost of Living Increase Reported	M 1	1/C4
PANAMA		
Fisheries Advisory Commission Meets in Panama City [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 23 May]	N 1	1/C5
Editorial Hails Results of Torrijos-Carazo Meeting [MATUTINO 23 May]	N 1	1/C5
Government Urged To Define Stand on Communism	N 2	1/C6
Chilean Women Stage Hunger Strike, Occupy UN Offices	N 3	1/C7
Briefs: Spanish Bank Credit	N 3	1/C7
CENTRAL AMERICA		
COSTA RICA		
Situation in Guacimo Reported Tense	P 1	1/C8
Public Forces Director Comments	P 2	1/C9
EL SALVADOR		
Terrorists Threaten To Kill Matsumoto	P 2	1/C9
GUATEMALA		
Government Denies Authorizing Interoceanic Pipeline	P 3	1/C10
National Liberation Movement Revises Bylaws [EL IMPARCIAL 18 May]	P 3	1/C10
New Administration To Continue Policy on Belize	P 4	1/C11
NICARAGUA		
FSLN Guerrillas Clash With National Guard	P 5	1/C12
Five Radio Stations Closed	P 5	1/C12
Esteli 'Under Control'	P 5	1/C12
Somoza Criticizes Carter's Human Rights Campaign	P 6	1/C13
CUBA		
Havana Reports Mondale Remarks at Disarmament Session	Q 1	1/C14
Llompart Says Cuba 'Will Not Intervene' in Eritrea [Copenhagen AKTUELT 23 May]	Q 1	1/C14
Day of Africa, OAU Anniversary Celebrated	Q 1	1/C14
Acosta News Conference	Q 1	1/C14
Solidarity Activity	Q 2	1/D1
Malmierca Honors Madagascar Minister	Q 2	1/D1

Other Festivities	Q 3	1/D2
Elena Gil Receives POLISARIO Representative	Q 3	1/D2
Agricultural-Livestock Workers Condemn Neutron Bomb	Q 3	1/D2
Briefs: Czechoslovak Professor; Havana Harbor Activity	Q 3	1/D2
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
National Police Chief Bans Political Arrests	R 1	1/D3
Reformist Party Challenges 16 May Election Results	R 1	1/D3
PR Call to Members	R 1	1/D3
PR Challenges JCE President	R 2	1/D4
JCE President Comments on Number Voting, Abstentions	R 2	1/D4
Electoral Board To Finish Vote Count 26 May	R 2	1/D4
Electees Insist Military 'Obedient' to Civilian Rule [Madrid EL PAIS 21 May]	R 3	1/D5
CARIBBEAN		
JAMAICA		
Visiting Zambian President Holds Talks With Manley [Havana]	S 1	1/D7
ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA		
Premier Bradshaw Dies; Successor Takes Oath	S 1	1/D7

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50

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FOREIGN MINISTER MONTES LEAVES FOR DISARMAMENT TALKS

PY250254Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0210 GMT 25 May 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 May--Foreign Minister Antonio Montes left tonight for New York to participate in the special UN assembly on disarmament. Montes headed a small delegation which will be joined in New York by Ambassadors Carlos Ortiz de Rozas and Julio Baboza.

LA NACION COMMENTS ON TLALTELOLCO TREATY

PY242237Y Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 23 May 78 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "Our Approval of Tlaltelolco"]

[Text] During a recent cabinet meeting the president ordered that legal steps be expedited for approval of the Tlaltelolco treaty, under which the signatories commit themselves to keep Latin America free of military nuclear explosives. Even though the reason for this important decision has not been revealed so far, one explanation was given by the head of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] 24 hours before Videla's order was reported. The CNEA president publicly stated that implementation of the regional agreement will allow Argentina to overcome obstacles presented by Canadian laws on transferring nuclear technology to countries which do not accept safeguard systems. Naturally, our country is included.

The Tlaltelolco legal instrument, promoted and guaranteed by Mexico, extends its commitments, through protocols, to third parties having authority over territories in the region and to parties possessing military nuclear devices, but this cannot be understood as involving a broadened interpretation--according to the letter and spirit of the treaty, which would involve a veto [by those parties] of explosions, for political reasons.

The statement by the CNEA president--clearly expressing the government's thinking on the issue--leads us to conclude that the expected decision will be issued, with the reservation established in Article 28--which conditions full enforcement of the treaty to its ratification by all Latin American countries and the perfecting of additional protocols. Once Argentina joins the treaty only Cuba's approval will be lacking in the region. Meanwhile, the United States and France have not yet firmed up their commitments, under Protocol I, as nations administering territories.

An extracontinental nuclear power, the USSR, has just signed Protocol II, coinciding with the Argentine decision to approve the treaty. Moscow's joining the system which protects Latin America from the serious risks of atomic explosions for military purposes does, however, not clearly help Tlaltelolco's specific objectives. The reservations expressed by the USSR in the documents it signed include a point which contradicts the spirit of the Tlaltelolco treaty, whose additional protocols must, in good faith, be complementary to the treaty instead of basic changes.

One of these reservations involves disapproving explosions for peaceful purposes--although the agreement is restricted to military purposes--with the warning that peaceful explosions would violate signed commitments. A similar position adopted by the United States eliminated the distinction between the two uses.

The United States and other nuclear powers have tried to slip through the replacement of [illegible] in America with the nuclear nonproliferation treaty [NPT] which they maintain should provide the solution to the problem of peaceful explosions.

Such subordination would be a time bomb which would conspire against appropriate implementation of the Tlaltelolco treaty through the NPT's discriminatory principle that establishes two kinds of states: those with exclusive rights regarding maximum nuclear operations and those limited by an interntional "capitis diminutio," one of its results being industrial underdevelopment for restricted sovereignties. For these reasons, both Argentina and Brazil --among the Tlaltelolco signatories--are keeping their distance from the NPT. It is to be expected that in ratifying the accord, our government will specifically cite--even at the cost of reasserting the independence of the regional agreement from the exclusive pact--the principle of integral sovereignty, which is the basis of the international community.

This clarification is merely the result of an atomic energy policy which has been clearly defined by the executive branch, a policy which says that the country's higher interests demand "an increase in the scientific, technical and industrial effort in nuclear matters with peaceful objectives and the utilization of human resources on behalf of national development." We therefore trust that these specific points will be included in the speech delivered by Foreign Minister Montes at the UN meeting on disarmament next Friday, a speech in which he will undoubtedly mention the Argentine ratification of the Tlaltelolco treaty.

LA PRENSA CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT LABOR POLICY

PY240212Y Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 May 78 p 6 PY

[Editorial: "Labor Union Policy"]

[Text] In the last few days it has become publicly known that various sectors of the nation are concerned over the government's policy regarding labor organization. There is general agreement that little or nothing has been done to neutralize the influence of the leaders and groups which were prominent during the period before 24 March 1976, and still less to promote basic changes in the methods used up to that date. This situation would imply the danger of maintaining a state of things similar to what the country witnessed during all the stages of the so-called Argentine revolution, when the key posts of labor union leadership were always under the direct or indirect control of the cliques who prepared the return to anarchy. During that period it was repeatedly asserted that "there will be no jump into emptiness" and that "the past will not return." But there were jumps into emptiness and the past returned. One of the principal causes of the disaster to which the republic was led should be attributed to the vacillating labor union policy of the Argentine revolution.

So there is every reason not to ignore the warnings which are now given in the best spirit of cooperation. The warnings come from authorized institutions which have proven over many years their identification with republican principles. For example, the Athenaeum of the 32 democratic labor unions has emphatically stated that "the labor panorama in this country is becoming ever more confused and disturbing because no attitudes and solutions can seen which permit the beginning of the longed-for process of labor union cleanup and democratization."

In the opinion of the Athenaeum, many leaders who "were the authors and accomplices of confusion are still influencing the development of labor organizations," while those struggling toward democracy find their activities thwarted. Therefore, it would be "indispensable to declare the labor unions in a state of assembly, so that the various trends can be stated and habits of coexistence and democratic action be established."

Another institution, the Joaquin V. Gonzalez Athenaeum, has also stated its concern over the course labor organization is taking. After stating its disagreement with the participation of the labor minister in a recent "Third World" meeting, held in Tunis, the organization refers to the negotiations held to select the Argentine labor delegation to the next ILO conference. On this occasion, it says, "the true representatives of labor union leadership" have again been pointed out as "the foremost cause of the distortion of democratic republican institutions and of the general corruption which swamped the country." Not only did they cause this, with the confessed desire of obtaining posts, "but they also imposed extortionate conditions, which do not seem to have been rejected with the required vigor. It is superfluous to say that these incidents show an obvious tendency to leave matters as they are--or to delay any basic change--in such an important matter as the grassroots of the labor organization. It is also obvious that if this essential change is not implemented the desired republican democracy will remain a mere illusion."

The country's labor situation having thus been explained, no more than a clear and frank definition can be expected from responsible authorities. It is unfortunate that the remarks of the labor minister on Friday in Cipolletti, Rio Negro Province, did not satisfy public expectations in this regard. The minister said that "the executive branch is evaluating some measures which will help in finding the path toward the final objective of normalization." But he immediately added: "These measures are still being studied and absolutely nothing can yet be said about the matter."

Summarizing, the country continues in darkness. Meanwhile, we are faced with the significant fact of representatives traveling to the ILO [conference] who have declared themselves "verticalists." Will they go to Geneva to defend the principles and norms of a free and autonomous labor organization? What does "verticalist" mean, other than unconditional subordination to the orders of a person or a group?

It is true that repeated announcements of rapid approval of the professional associations law do not help, taking into account that its contents will not put an end to the monolithic institution of the "one and only labor union." Neither do the "guidelines" to which the new law must be subject seek "change." What is yet to be known is whether, under present circumstances, the ILO will dare to challenge this legal and institutional aberration, as it once did before falling under communist influence.

FEDERAL PARTY LEADER INTERVIEWED ON POLITICS, ECONOMY

PY222354Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1215 GMT 22 May 78 PY

[Text] Parana, 22 May--Francisco Manrique, a Federal [Party] leader and former social welfare minister, stated here that "the country is in the serious situation of having to define the power structure which will govern it" because "so far the name of the person selected by the armed forces to take over on 1 August is known, but not his powers or the plan he will implement.

"Meanwhile, the differences of opinion, which have not been overcome, cannot be hidden."

Manrique made these remarks to this city's newspaper EL DIARIO. He also indicated his hope that "the government will overcome its internal squabbles, surround itself with good people, improve its ideas and excel in executing its task.

"Otherwise, in less than a year we will have a population which will be dangerously unbelieving."

Referring to the fight against subversive crime, Manrique said during the interview: "It must be acknowledged that although unfortunate events can occur in this type of dirty war, the terrorist structure has been destroyed, leaving a remnant which will not bother God's peace."

Regarding the economy, in his opinion "it is necessary to recognize that although the economic plan implemented on the first day has not been strictly followed, there is greater order among the component factors, which implies that the future may be looked to with optimism."

Referring to social matters, he asserted: "It is unfortunate that everything has been postponed. Because they originated with something called populism, many things which could have been implemented have been left to one side, and unfortunately time has been lost.

"If the social sector had been handled properly deficiencies in the economy would have been compensated for."

Regarding political activities, he said: "I do not believe the time has arrived to begin having electoral ideas, of course this is a matter which cannot originate in a government, it must be the consequence of good management, which is currently lacking. Meanwhile, as a country cannot live without politics, it is to be believed that the new plan to be applied will contain the rules of the game, in order to prevent creating a vacuum which might be filled by waiting subversives who will try to gain control of the streets."

Regarding the world soccer championship, he said: "I recall that in 1971 I was the person who had to sign the commitment. From the viewpoint of today, I believe that decision was the right one for the circumstances which the country is experiencing today. It can be said that the logistics of preparation cost $700 million, but it would cost a lot more to implement a national promotional campaign from nothing."

ENERGY SECRETARY TO ACCOMPANY MARTINEZ DE HOZ TO PRC

PY251344Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0630 GMT 25 May 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 May--Energy Secretary Daniel Brunella, who will visit the PRC to discuss trade and technological matters between our two countries, left from Ezeiza International Airport yesterday.

Brunella is making a stopover en route in Paris, where he will join Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, with whom he will continue to Peking, along with the Argentine economic delegation which will hold trade talks in the PRC.

BANZER CRITICIZES POLITICAL EVIL OF EXTREMISM

FY251648Y Sucre Radio La Plata in Spanish 1415 GMT 25 May 78 FY

[Speech by President Hugo Banzer Suarez in Sucre city hall on 169th anniversary of initiation of Bolivian independence movement from Spain--live]

[Excerpts] Mr President of the Supreme Court of Justice; Messrs Ministers; Messrs Judges of the Supreme Court of Justice and members of the judicial branch, political, administrative, civilian and military officials of Chuquisaca Department; ladies and gentlemen; dear people of Chuquisaca:

I feel deep satisfaction in greeting you on the 169th anniversary of the beginning of the American freedom movement and deeply recognize those who provided the impulse for the creation of our fatherland through their firm convictions.

A warning should be made, however, that all the fruitful work which has been realized runs the risk of interruption, because there are small groups which are using the electoral process for an antidemocratic game, trying to impose through violence a state of disorder by brandishing ideologies which are foreign to ours. Both extremes, of the right and the left, are immersed in (?mistaken) positions, converting themselves into mere repeaters of stereotyped phrases, taken from foreign ideologies and lacking originality. The problems of the nation require Bolivian solutions which are in accordance with our peculiar characteristics. At present minority groups are trying to annul the nationalist current, which enjoys majority support in the country, through weak arguments and by distorting the constructive work accomplished during the years of the armed forces government.

This is an appropriate opportunity to make an appeal and a fervent call to the Bolivian people, here from their capital, not to let themselves be taken in by the poisonous preaching of demagogs who now wish to appear as apostles. It is necessary not to confuse liberty with libertinism, nor democracy with vandalism, terror and violence. In the face of these disruptions, the citizenry declares its categoric repudiation and lifts the glorious tricolor above any other banner.

National development requires planning and can, therefore, never be subjected to risks or to improvisation. Unfortunately, in the present electoral process there is no shortage of those who limit themselves to harping on old criticisms which belong to the past but who do not offer any ideological contributions or programs to achieve a balanced development in the economic, social, political and cultural fields. They forget that alternatives should be presented to the citizens to overcome the problems of the country. The preelectoral process is dividing Bolivians instead of bringing them together into solid ideological currents, at a time when we should be strongly united. The political parties, fronts or coalitions for the nation's problems. They have only limited themselves to criticizing and showing how many mistakes they say we have made.

A constituent assembly has been called for the first stage of the functioning of the legislative branch, and so far no one has said what new ideas he will offer for debate in that constituent assembly. The people are about to elect persons and not, as it should naturally be, to elect ideas or (?positions). This is highly dangerous for the development of Bolivian society.

People of Chuquisaca; very near the close of my term as president, I solemnly declare on our civic anniversary, on the day when the beginning of the struggle for the emancipation of the country is commemorated, that even though the armed forces are promoting a democratic system, they will never permit the disintegration of the nation, because we will always remember the sacrifice of all those who made possible the existence of Bolivia through their constant and brave struggle over 15 years. Thank you. [applause]

PAZ ESTENSSORO CREDITS CARTER WITH RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

PY241911Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1745 GMT 24 May 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 24 May--Victor Paz Estenssoro, who has been president of Bolivia three times, stated here today that military regimes as a form of government have seen their best days in Latin America.

Before 2,000 delegates to the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] convention, who shouted their demand for the reunification of the party, Paz Estenssoro said that if the Latin American military regimes have succeeded in retaining political power for so many years, it was exclusively due to the international support they have received.

Paz Estenssoro stated: Jimmy Carter's election as U.S. president led to a total turnabout in the relations of that country with the military regimes of the region which are now seeking a democratic way out of their deadlock.

He added that the upcoming 9 July presidential election in Bolivia has been called because of this change of attitude in the United States.

Paz Estenssoro was symbolically proclaimed MNR presidential candidate; symbolically, because the intention of the leader is to seek the reunification of the party which is now divided into five groups. Paz explained that the unity of the party is a matter of priority at this time of political change.

MNR circles stated that talks between Paz Estenssoro and Hernan Siles Zuazo will begin immediately to seek a common platform. Siles Zuazo is the presidential candidate of the Democratic and Popular Unity Front, made up of the leftist MNR wing, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left and the Bolivian Communist Party.

Support for Siles Zuazo

PY250312Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 May 78 PY

[Text] Victor Paz Estenssoro has offered his support to Hernan Siles Zuazo, candidate for the Democratic and Popular Unity Front, Panamericana was told by very reliable sources. Regarding this matter, the two politicians held an extensive meeting in a house south of (Zopocachi), where they were able to take political steps which may lead to reunification of the forces of April 1952 at a time when [words indistinct] the unification of the political parties in the electoral process authorized by the armed forces government. It was later learned that Paz Estenssoro will submit the guidelines and basis of this support to the political committee for approval.

EANES ADDRESSES JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS 23 MAY

PY251951Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 May 78 p 16 PY

[Text of speech delivered to Brazilian Congress by Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes in Brasilia on 23 May]

[Text] Just as Antonio Jose de Almeida did on 22 September 1922 during his visit marking our rapprochement, I, too, felt the desire to respond to the warmth and affection which you demonstrated to me as I came into this house by simply saying, thank you very much.

And just as Almeida did, I am merely acquiescing to the desire of the Portuguese people, who sent me to praise the greatness of this impressive country which is so homogeneous and yet so varied, so vast and yet so united--this Brazil in which any Portuguese feels at home.

From this city of Brasilia, which is the material link between the past and the present of this country, which has a very unique reality, and in the presence of this nation's senators and deputies, I greet all Brazilians who, from the Amazon forest to the southern end of this land and from the Atlantic coastline to the edge of the Andes, are building the first great civilization of the Southern Hemisphere through their work in the cities and the countryside, the construction of roads, the launching of new projects and the study and application of new techniques.

How proud we Portuguese are of knowing that this civilization has its roots in the old Portugal; how proud we Portuguese are to see with our own eyes that the essential characteristics of this civilization are the reflection of the soul of the Portuguese people.

The affection, the loyalty and the good will existing between our countries have never been weakened and, in the final analysis, they stem from our Christian view of man, life and the universe, a view which moved us to discover, to settle and to hold Brazil's nationality and unity.

Portugal, which is one of Europe's oldest nations, performed the unique fact of taking its message to all continents over all oceans, thus overcoming its handicaps of sparse population and resources. We left the mark of our presence, our blood and our spirit in Africa, Asia and Oceania during 5 centuries of navigation, missionary work, trade, schoolbuilding and organization of political structures. We were the first mediator in the dialog between the West and the East.

Today that empire-building effort has come to an end. Five new nations speak the common language of Portuguese and Brazilians have gained the sovereignty which is their right. Unfortunately, the Portuguese Government prior to 1974 did not have the same historic perception of Dom Joao VI and Dom Pedro. But today we are already working toward the establishment of stronger bonds of friendship and cooperation with these new countries.

With a serene vision, free from undue paternalism and longing for the past, which takes into consideration the most vital interests of 150 million people who speak the language of Camoes, it is relevant to define the relations of Portugal, Brazil and the new African states in a broader context of understanding, reciprocal advantages and contribution toward peace, and in doing so to reach out beyond the legitimate integration interests of the respective continents and the circumstantial diversity of political regimes.

We do not have, nor could we nourish, dreams of neocolonialist dominion. We are only voicing an appeal for the creation of a community of people in which the Portuguese language cannot only be preserved as one of the great universal languages, but can also become a factor of national cohesion as well as a special instrument to provide access to large international forums of political and economic decisions.

Mr President and Messrs Congressmen: In recent years Portugal has experienced structural commotions and deep transformations which sometimes drove the country to the verge of chaos. The regime which had for along time kept our country in isolation because of its inability to understand the evolution taking place in our times was toppled in 1974 and went down without a struggle, without greatness and overwhelmed by the problems for which it could not or did not want to find solutions.

At that time the Portuguese people went into a rapture of excitement and hope which changed the initial military intervention into a popular movement of support for the ideals and promises upheld by the army.

Only too soon those ideals and promises were distorted and the climate of reconciliation transformed into a movement to serve plans which were not of the Portuguese people's choosing.

The national conscience reacted in time and the process was set back on its course toward the creation of institutions shaped on the principles of an advanced representative democracy and an authentic ideological plurality.

We were fully aware that Portugal was the arena for a strategy which sought to further interests other than our own and which forced upon us confrontations in which we had nothing to gain but the suffering of our people.

There are those inside and outside Portugal who try to view that time as a period of expiation for the stagnation of the past and who consider the seriousness of untreated diseases as superficial maladies.

The truth is, however, that the accumulation of negative factors from the old dictatorship and from the new totalitarian attempt worked together to weaken Portugal's economic and financial situation at a time when there was a crisis unparalleled since the thirties and which was worsened in Portugal by the return of hundreds of thousands of refugees from Africa.

Such a combination of problems, however, did not overwhelm the courage and determination of the Portuguese people, who in their loyalty to the Western lifestyle opted without hesitation for a model of political organization known as pluralist and representative democracy.

After a period in which street mobs and rash minorities seemed to have gained the upper hand, we managed to prepare and approve a new constitution establishing the citizen's rights and democratic will as the essential basis of the political order.

Furthermore, the 1976 constitution consecrates fundamental rights in the light of principles established in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights--the guidepost and inspiration in the world's struggle for those rights for precisely 30 years as of this date. That constitution consequently asserts that rights and liberties which are rooted in the conscience of man and people cannot be created, but only recognized by the state.

My mandate has the fundamental mission of consolidating the democratic state based on freedom, pluralism, separation of government branches and broadening of the possibilities for national reconciliation after the long years of intolerance and division.

We have no political prisoners in Portugal, and we would like to see all political exiles return to Portugal if they so desire. We say so in all truthfulness in light of our own ideals and the generosity characteristic of democracy. We have this attitude not because we feel weak but because we feel strong, strong in our convictions, strong in our belief in the power of a democratic state, which is neither afraid of those who were defeated yesterday nor those who are its opponents today. The law is equal for all Portuguese, and all of them are equally responsible for their actions before the law.

If it is true that there remain traces of the short-lived collectivist model of economic and political organization imposed on the country, it is also true that private participation in the economic and financial recovery of the country is welcome and that the rules for foreign investments are well defined.

Just as, in the area of political organization, the branches of government are to be separated, we believe that in the area of economic organization there should be a clear distinction in the areas of public initiative, cooperative organization and private enterprise, a distinction to guarantee freedom and progress.

The conditions for economic recovery to consolidate democracy have been created in Portugal. The rest now depends on the efforts of the Portuguese people and the cooperation of friendly countries.

The marks which Portugal made abroad in the past prove that the Portuguese people can exert themselves and do so effectively. The atmosphere of affection with which we are surrounded in Brazil proves that friendship can facilitate and make more effective the cooperation between our nations.

Mr President, Messrs Senators and Deputies, in becoming a nation, as Portugal did from a conglomerate of European peoples, the Portuguese further developed their natural capacity to understand and to relate to people struggling at different stages of development. And so we are particularly sympathetic with Brazil's efforts to change the quality of economic relations between the developed and less developed countries. We also support the dismantling of existing protectionist barriers in international markets detrimental to countries with fewer resources.

Portugal decided to adopt and to implement some structural changes in its economy, seeking integration in the European Common Market but never disregarding the advantages of intensifying its presence in other areas so as to promote, among those areas, the contacts necessary for better utilization of resources and inherent productive capacity.

We sincerely believe that only rapproachement and dialog among developing nations will speed the building of a new economic order, a more just order responsive to the demands for progress and well-being which are the cornerstones of peace among nations.

The positions we hold on disarmament and detente are well known. In fact, it becomes more difficult all the time to understand why resources are still misused when they are needed to promote the development necessary to eliminate social differences among peoples who have had their awareness of injustice enhanced by the worldwide communications network. But we understand completely that those principles--disarmament and detente--cannot be invoked just to keep other nations defenseless against treacheries which can bring destruction and ruin upon them.

We will join forces with all those who are sincerely determined to set in motion a worldwide mobilization to do away with the threats of confrontations which hang over the human race ever more dangerously.

We do not believe in the existence of one idea as to the way in which state-citizen relations are to be conducted or that all Western countries have a uniform understanding of democracy. This is why we are concerned over the purposefully created confusion between rigidly dogmatic concepts and flexibly open concepts, as well as over the passiveness with which criticism is accepted regarding the forms of political and social organization which are our heritage, in light of the values whose practice has been clearly and repeatedly repudiated by our people. We believe in and work for harmony among nations, but we condemn the use of this ideal as a strategy to dispute areas of influence or zones of dominance.

Mr President, Messrs Senators and Deputies, in nations like ours the bonds of history and the challenges of the future are equally important, so each generation which takes responsbility for conducting the destiny of our nations has the obligation to make a few contribution to the course of our relations.

Notwithstanding the depth of our understanding, the intensity of our affection and the strength of our cultural bonds, we must recognize that we have not yet found mechanisms capable of impressing the uniqueness of our relations onto the reality of our time. We could, indeed, say that on the the treshhold of the 21st century we are still speaking the way our forefathers did.

In the bilateral and multilateral arenas, however, there are promising possibilities for all kinds of cooperation--scientific, technological, industrial, financial and commercial--calling for our ingenuity and our imagination. This may well be the contribution expected from us by the future generations on behalf of past generations.

We should also recognize that in the cultural area, there is need for renovating obsolete and shortsighted forms of cooperation. Should we fail to make thorough transformations in this area, we run the risk of letting a reality deeply imbedded in the soul of the Portuguese and Brazilian people turn into an inane image.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON EANES VISIT

PY2603102 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 May 78 p 17 PY

[Joint communique issued by Portguese and Brazilian presidents on 23 May in Brasilia]

[Text] 1. Accepting an invitation from the president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the president of the Portuguese Republic, Gen Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, and his wife paid a visit to Brazil from 22 to 26 May 1978. President Ramalho Eanes headed a delegation composed of Their Excellencies Vitor Constancio, finance and planning minister; Alvaro Pereira da Silveira Leal Monjardino, president of the Azores Regional Assembly; Emmanuel do Nascimento dos Santos Rodriques, president of the Madeira Regional Assembly; Gen Altino de Magalhaes, deputy chief of the army joint staff; Henrique Granadeiro, chief of the presidential civilian household; and other Portuguese authorities and personalities.

2. President Ramalho Eanes was received in Brasilia by President Ernesto Geisel. The two chiefs of state held broad and friendly talks on the international situation and on bilateral relations in two working sessions held on 22 and 23 May.

3. The president of the Portuguese Republic was also received by the presidents of the Federal Senate and the Chamber of Deputies in a joint session of the National Congress. He also visited with the president of the Federal Supreme Court and the governor of the Federal District.

4. In turn, the minister of foregin affairs of Portugal held extensive talks with the foreign minister of Brazil to examine Luso-Brazilian relations and the principal problems in international relations.

5. The Portuguese finance and planning minister met with the Brazilian finance minister, the Brazilian industry and commerce minister and the Brazilian minister-chief of the Planning Secretariat of the Presidency. In those meetings they discussed issues within the areas of their respective ministries. Other members of the Portuguese presidential delegation met with their Brazilian colleagues to deal with areas within their own responsibilities in an atmosphere of mutual and friendly understanding characteristic of the relations between their countries.

6. The president of the Portuguese Republic will visit the cities of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, where he will be hosted by Governors Floriano Peixoto Faria Lima and Paulo Egydio Martins. President Ramalho Eanes will also visit the the mayors of these two state capitals.

7. During the talks held by Presidents Geisel and Ramalho Eanes, with Ministers Azeredo da Silveira and Sa Machado in attendance, they reiterated the adherance of their countries to the principles upheld in the UN Charter, the principle of sovereign equality among states, the peoples' right to self-determination and to noninterference in their internal or foreign affairs by other states.

8. Both presidents agreed that the United Nations should be strengthened because of its great importance for the maintenance of international peace and security. They expressed their belief that the United Nations is the main forum in which to search for international cooperation on an equal footing. They consider international cooperation for the consolidation of human rights, in all aspects, one of the liftiest objectives of the United Nations.

9. Regarding the situation in South Africa, the two presidents reiterated their condemnation of apartheid and expressed their support for UN resolutions regarding the prompt recognition and implementation of the right to self-determination for the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe. They also condemned the racial discrimination still in existence.

10. They reaffirmed their adherence to the prinople of permanent and inalienable sovereignty of states over their natural resources, so that they can be exploited for the economic and social development of their people, free from foreign interference.

11. They reiterated the rights of states with coastlines to exercise sovereignty over the resources of the sea, the seabed and the underseabed within the limits of their national jurisdictions. They also reiterated their support for the establishment of an international regime and authority for the establishment of an international regime and authority for the exploitation of resources in the sea floor beyond the limits of their national jurisdiction, the area which is the common heritage of mankind.

12. The two presidents expressed their firm support for the adoption of effective measures for conventional and nuclear disarmament under strict and effective international control. They expressed their hope that a substantial portion of the resources saved by disarmament will be invested in development projects. They declared that these measures will contribute to the relief of tension and the strengthening of international security.

To this effect, they stress the relevance of the present special UN General Assembly on disarmament.

13. Both presidents stressed that the policy of reducing international tensions must be universal and indivisible and that it should be gradually and continuously consolidated. They stated their firm opposition to any attempt at establishing zones of influence or any similar arrangement. They declared themselves fully in favor of peaceful solutions for international conflicts through negotiations, arbitration and other peaceful methods recommended by the UN Charter.

14. The two presidents expressed their conviction that the North-South dialog must be promptly resumed so that proposals may be debated and solutions may be accepted in all forums in order to achieve the objective of creating a new international economic order. They regard as indispensable for the just balance of interests between developing and industrialized countries the facilitation and improvement of conditions for the access of products from developing countries to international markets. In this respect, they expressed their concern over the unjustifiable resurgence of protectionist measures in some areas.

15. The two presidents dwelt on the course of bilateral economic, financial and trade relations. They agreed to expand measures already in force and to create new conditions for the balanced growth of those relations. Toward that end they examined the possibilities of significantly diversifying trade between their countries.

16. Taking an overall and far-reaching view of those relations, both presidents agreed that it was appropriate and timely to have the Luso-Brazilian economic commission meet in the second half of 1978 after preparatory work has been completed by technicians and businessmen from the two countries.

17. The two presidents were gratified by the results of the work done by the intergovernmental contact group created in 1976. In approving the understandings achieved on various important questions, the Brazilian and Portuguese governments decided to quickly implement the just solutions to pending problems involving Brazilian investments in Portugal and vice versa.

18. They reaffirmed their determination to continue supporting and stimulating systematic contacts between state and private organizations so that they may constantly evaluate possibilities for economic and technological cooperation between the two countries and, specifically, the consideration of projects which can be concretely implemented.

19. In the spirit of the cultural agreement now in force, the two presidents reiterated their determination to promote the study and protection of the common language as an unsurpassed instrument for communication among the Portuguese-speaking countries. Both presidents recognized the advantageous and intense activities carried out in the cultural field which have a special relevance in the overall relations of the two countries. Along with the contacts of official organizations and institutions, there have been contacts among businessmen. These contacts have provided an opportunity to make known the artistic creations of the respective countries in all their variety.

20. They expressed their satisfaction at the way the scientific and technological cooperation recently established between Brazilian and Portuguese institutions is developing. They especially mentioned their desire to stimulate the exchange of information regarding teaching and research institutions in the scientific area and regarding the activities being developed in those institutions.

21. The two presidents asserted that regular consultations between the two countries, as provided for in Article 1 of the friendship and consultation treaty, would be advantageious for making possible the analysis of ongoing problems of a mutual or even multilateral nature.

In line with the spirit of cooperation prevailing between Brazil and Portugal, the following commitments were signed on the occasion of President Ramalho Eanes' visit: an agreement on maritime transport and navigation; the reciprocal acceptance of the conclusions arrived at by the Brazil-Portugal intergovernmental contact group in order to reach solutions regarding reciprocal investments in either country; and acceptance of notes on the fourth aeronautics consultation meeting between Brazil and Portugal. Following negotiations made during President Ramalho Eanes' visit, the line of credit from the Bank of Brazil to the general deposit fund was extended for another year and raised to $70 million.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes personally reiterated to President Ernesto Geisel the invitation to officially visit Portugal. In accepting and thanking him for the cordial invitation, President Geisel said that the date for his visit will be duly scheduled through diplomatic channels.

NUCLEAR FORUM PROPOSAL RECEIVES OFFICIAL BACKING

PY201900Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 May 78 p 20 PY

[Text] Belo Horizonte--The Mining and Energy Ministry and NUCLEBRAS have agreed to accept the suggestion made by Science and Technology Secretary Jose Israel Vargas to establish a forum for debating Brazilian nuclear policy as a means for opening discussion on all the implications of the national energy program. Vargas will participate in a meeting to analyze the first measures for the forum's establishment, which will be held in NUCLEBRAS headquarters in Rio de Janeiro on 24 May.

The idea for establishing that civilian entity--which he initially called an "atomic forum"--was launched by the mining secretary during a press interview on 28 April. The proposal was well received by government circles and, even though it would not be linked to official sectors, the Mining and Energy Ministry and NUCLEBRAS decided to support its establishment. When NUCLEBRAS asked Minister Shigeaki Ueki himself about this issue, he said that his "ministry is favorable to the idea."

During the last few days, the need to open free and constant discussions concerning all aspects of nuclear energy resulted in various proposals to establish an organization with the specific purpose in mind.

During the meeting called by NUCLEBRAS for 24 May, talks will begin on the establishment of the organization. A list of the meeting's participants follows: Secretary Jose Israel Vargas; the Sao Paulo science, culture and technology secretary; the presidents of NUCLEBRAS; the National Scientific and Technological Development Council; the National Nuclear Energy Commission and the Corporation for Financing Studies and Projects.

Vargas, who is also a nuclear physicist, favors a private civilian organization grouping representatives from the scientific community, government and industries, which will eventually be involved in the nuclear energy sector.

According to the first reports from government circles, there seems to be a tendency to accept the basic idea of the mining secretary.

Indeed, the letter sent by Paulo Nogueira Neto, the president of NUCLEBRAS, inviting him to the 24 May meeting talks about "a private civilian soceity of a scientific and educational nature, without lucrative goals"--ideas which are also included in the mining proposal.

In addition to that, according to NUCLEBRAS, the favorable position of Mining and Energy Minister Shigeaki Ueki is due mainly to the possibility "of establishing a means for communication and debate among persons, educational and research institutions and public and private enterprises interested in the areas of science and technology, and in disclosing to the public the present and future signficance which the uses of nuclear science and technology will have on the nation."

Those discussions would be the basis for the "atomic forum" suggested by Vargas to encourage greater participation of the nation's scientific circles in the debates concerning nuclear energy. Subsequently, there would be greater awareness among the public, which until now has remained totally uninformed on the subject.

OFFICIAL NOMINATIONS MAY BE CHALLENGED IN SOME STATES

PY221855Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 May 78 p 3 PY

[From "Notes and Information" page: "The Rebellion Against Nominations Threatens To Engulf the States" by C.C.]

[Text] Brasilia--Rapid developments in the unexpected reversal in the succession process--which has taken place at the military, rather than at the political level--are already causing some confusion and much speculation. The latest developments, revealed today by MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] leaders, have to do with a broad arrangement which appears to concern four or five states in connection with Gen Euler Benets Monteiro's candidacy for the president of the nation: In Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Gerais, Sao Paulo and perhaps Paraiba and Pernambuco, ARENA [National Renewal Alliance] sectors discontented with recent nominations for governors might join the MDB blocs of the respective state legislative assemblies to propose other candidates in opposition to those nominated by Planalto Palace. People are already speaking of Cirne Lima, Tancredo Neves and Severo Gomes for Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Gerais and Sao Paulo, respectively--while the search for names is still underway in Paraiba and Pernambuco--as those who will be launched as candidates for the opposition and ARENA dissidents during the 15 September [as published] elections. It was obvious that this would happen after the MDB's official proclamation of General Bentes Monteiro's candidacy. The idea is not only to create a group of governors alined with the military candidate but also to take advantage of the legal opposition to President Geisel's political guidelines to run a test prior to the presidential elections.

The names mentioned are not the only or the final ones by any means, even though they may have possibilities of furthering unity. For example, in Rio Grande do Sul many view Cirne Lima as a kind of local representative of Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro's position. However, there are others who prefer the president of the local MDB branch, Pedro Simon, who already has been directly elected to the Senate and is the indisputable leader of the state. He would also be elected governor if direct state elections were to be held.

In Minas Gerals, Deputy Tancredo Neves is a candidate for senator with the support of Magalhaes Pinto, and can already consider himself elected by popular vote. Such being the case, there is no reason not to take advantage of the so far broad opposition to the government-sponsored nomination of Francelino Pereira for state governor by adding the votes of discontented ARENA members to those of the MDB bloc.

As for former Minister Severo Gomes, he does not hide the fact that he is at the disposal of the dissidents to run against the indirect succession of Paulo Egydio. For this he appears to have not only the support of Sao Paulo's MDB but also that of significant sectors of ARENA. This, however, does not mean that since the MDB holds the majority in the state legislative assembly, although not in the state electoral college, it will not want to launch a candidate of its own, such as Senator Franco Montoro or Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes.

There is also talk of Paraiba and Pernambuoco because there is still some latent resentment in the former in view of the nomination of the unknown Tarcisio Burity instead of Deputy Antonio Mariz, and some speculation that former Governor Joao Agripino, closely connected with General Bentes Monteiro, might pick up the challenge. As for Pernambuco, even though Marco Antonio Maciel's nomination for governor did not seem to irk too many people, the problem is that this state's ARENA bloc, both in the state legislative assembly and in the Federal Congress, have closed ranks around General Bentes Monteiro.

It is worth emphasizing that all these are mere speculations. They are, however, cropping up constantly in discussions by military and opposition circles.

WAGE AGREEMENT REACHED AT FORD SAO BERNARDO PLANT

PY241759Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 May 78 p 1 PY

[Text] After 8 days of inactivity, 9,540 workers of the Ford of Brazil Company resumed their activities at the Sao Bernardo do Campo factory at 1530 yesterday when union and company leaders reached an agreement on a 15-percent increase for those earning up to 8 times the minimum wage and 10 percent for those earning from 8 to 10 times the minimum wage.

This is the first agreement reached by the Sao Bernardo Metallurgical Union, while 6,700 workers from Volkswagen, Chrysler and Villares Equipment are still on strike. New stoppages began yesterday in other companies, affecting 2,500 of the 3,500 workers of Villares.

Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen reaffirmed in Brasilia that, if the automobile industry yields to the demands of the strikers, it will be "at the cost of its own profit and not of the consumer." Labor Minister Arnaldo Prieto feels that the theory of a massive dismissal "would simply reflect the exercise of a right acquired by the companies," at the moment when the strike was considered illegal.

Sao Paulo Governor Paulo Egydio Martins said that he will only agree to interfere in the strike of workers from the ABC [Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo do Campo and Sao Caetano do Sul] region, and will order any state police force to take action against the strikers if he receives a "written" request from the labor minister or the federal government.

LEIGH PRAISES BUSINESSMEN, ASKS FOR MORE HELP

FY250146Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 May 78 FY

[Text] Gen Gustavo Leigh Guzman, air force commander in chief and member of the government junta, has said that the armed and police forces must not bear the full weight of the framework while the productive sectors place themselves (?in a comfortable position).

This remark was made during a meeting with businessmen of the Maipu district this morning to study the social development campaign for that district's community.

In his brief impromptu talk, Leigh asserted that he had accepted the invitation because he had observed that the district's businessmen were active from the beginning within their appropriate position in the new economy.

[begin Leigh recording] The transition from a socialist economy to a free and promising economy for Chile has meant an enormous effort. It has been a challenge for businessmen and every Chilean without exception.

It is not a mystery to any Chilean what this transition means for the population, our people, our population, for businessmen and for every sector (?and much more).

Without a doubt, the future which awaits us is magnificent. The first rays of success are emerging, but there is still a path to be followed and it is here that the businessman has understood the times we are experiencing and has been capable of adapting to this challenge. He has been able to support the rules of the changeover, he has survived and he has therefore made a place for himself on the new economic scene. And it is here that he cannot forget that he also has duties and responsibilities to carry out concerning his workers and his community. [end recording]

Later on he termed as encouraging the reports drafted during the meeting regarding the management of hospitals and consulting rooms, the activities for activating and developing sports and recreation, and the creation of a technological institute for 3,500 of the sector's students. He then added: [begin Leigh recording] (?Regarding this) request, I believe that it is this military government which is creating conditions for the transition and it is the businessman who must understand that we now have to eliminate hate, seek understanding, harmony [words indistinct] positive toward the problems which the workers have. The businessman who complies with the labor laws, who does not [words indistinct] and, gentlemen, please listen because this is very important--he who listens to and communicates with his workers undoubtedly has his peace and possibilities for success guaranteed for his own [word indistinct]. And if he plans on behalf of and for the community and if he turns in toward his community [words indistinct] as you are doing, gentlemen, as Maipu industrialists are doing in such an exemplary way, truly I must say that better days await you. [end recording]

Leigh also recalled the first advanced steps, as a pilot program, made by Maipu industrialists for social action to be carried out by businessmen [words indistinct]. [begin Leigh recording] If we could have confidence and hand [responsibilities] over to you, (?then) the armed forces would not have to bear the full brunt of the framework while the productive sectors place themselves (?in a comfortable position). (?We of the government) always remember something; we of the military are not going to be in government forever.

We are creating the conditions, adapting the system in order to pass into a period... [changes thought] to a definite civilian government. And this is a truth which we cannot avoid. It may be 5, 6, 10 [numbers indistinct]. These are problems which must be resolved by the junta, especially (?as it has decided to study them). [end recording]

Concluding, Leigh said that it is today's businessman who has to (?help) with this and that the military regime wants a united Chile. Prior to Leigh's talk, (Bruno Casanova), president of the private corporation for social development, recalled that this organization was born as the private sector's answer to the government's call for collaboration in social development and eradication of extreme poverty.

AMBASSADOR DIEZ SPEAKS AT UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

PY260244Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0115 GMT 26 May 78 PY

[Text] United Nations, New York, 25 May--Addressing the extraordinary General Assembly on disarmament today, Chilean Ambassador to the United Nations Sergio Diez stated that the superpowers have the main responsibility for the nuclear armament race.

The Chilean representative stressed several points on what he said were classic disarmament themes.

He assigned the greatest responsibility to the powers which have acquired the capacity to manufacture weapons of mass destruction.

He said that so-called vertical proliferation--the massive development in quantity and quality of nuclear weapons by those countries which are in a position to do so--"is just as fearsome as so-called horizontal proliferation, represented by the danger in the next decade that 40 new states may acquire nuclear weapons also."

Ambassador Diez said that his country strongly supports all efforts to stop both types of proliferation. He added that any agreement on disarmament and suspension of nuclear testing should also be accompanied by a plan for conventional disarmament.

The Chilean ambassador said the question of reinforcing and expanding denuclearized zones cannot be left out of a disarmament plan. He said that Latin America is justly proud of the examples in this regard of the Antarctic treaty and the Tlaltelolco treaty. Diez then added that the reinforcement of denuclearized regions requires that states in those regions be given the assurance that they will not be discriminated against.

He expressed his great satisfaction at the proclamation made in the same forum by the president of France, announcing the ratification by his country of Protocol I of the Tlaltelolco treaty.

Ambassador Diez then tackled the subject of the military use of space, asserting that the arms race cannot be taken into outer space and that the military use of satellites must be curtailed.

Stressing that Chile is a peaceful country with no intention of making military use of nuclear energy, he offered his country's support for all measures to promote international, regional or subregional disarmament. He then said that Chile firmly supports all efforts to obtain general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control or to gradually obtain that noble objective.

The Chilean ambassador stated that the question at this time was not to obtain or negotiate any immediate result or even any short-term result, but to acquire knowledge of this subject so as to strengthen the conviction of the people of the world.

He said that if only part of the billions of dollars spent in research on new weapons could be used to disseminate knowledge on disarmament, "an important step forward would be taken toward a more just and more stable international order."

The Chilean representative said: We must leave behind ideological disputes, expansionist ambitions and the injustice of the present international economic order so that the resulting international political instability can also be left behind.

Like the speakers who preceded him, Ambassador Diez also supported the creation of an international forum capable of working out agreements and making decisions.

AFL-CIO MEMBERS ASK PINOCHET TO EASE LABOR RESTRICTIONS

PY241508Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 24 May 78 PY

[Text] Santiago--U.S. representatives from the AFL-CIO have submitted a memorandum to General Pinochet, with whom they held a 2-hour meeting. The AFL-CIO representatives are in Chile at special invitation by the Group of 10 labor representatives so that they may see for themselves the real situation in Chile.

During a press conference (Saul Higgins) and (Thomas Gleason) gave details about what was discussed during the presidential meeting. The labor representatives, who belong to the most powerful U.S. labor union, requested in the memorandum the lifting of restrictions to hold assemblies with previous authorization, the enforcement of collective bargaining between workers and businessmen. But (Higgins) added that before these measures can be enforced there must be labor elections, and once collective bargaining is in force the right to strike must also be respected, in case there is no agreement between the two parties.

(Higgins) added that President Pinochet agreed with these changes but he said he would enforce them in the future, while the AFL-CIO representatives believe that these measures should be enforced as soon as possible.

11 PEOPLE JOIN HUNGER STRIKE FOR MISSING PERSONS

PY260100Y Santiago Radio Agricultura in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 May 78 PY

[Text] Six priests have joined the hunger by relatives of missing persons at Joseph the Worker Parish Church. The hunger strikers' press service also reported that five others joined the hungar strike in the office of the International Red Cross.

UTC OPPOSES PLANNED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES STRIKE

PA252358Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2058 GMT 24 May 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 25 May (LATIN)--The Union of Workers of Colombia (UTC) today criticized the strike planned for the end of the month by the government employees and thus broke Colombia's labor unity, which had been firm for months.

In a tacit rejection of the 48-hour planned stoppage beginning on 31 May by the government workers, the UTC said that the measure is not advisable in view of the proximity of the presidential elections, scheduled for 4 June.

"Labor disputes cannot and should not be subject to political strategies or conveniences," the UTC statement says. The union added that this type of measure should not be planned for dates close to the elections, noting that "the country does not understand those pressure tactics for what they really are."

The UTC urged the government workers and drivers of the urban buses to "free themselves from the shrewdly laid traps of bogus organizations as far as their representative nature is concerned."

The union statement adds that those "organizations" are guided and led "by professional agitators who are more politicians than unionists and who use noble causes which should be sacred for [the agreement of] claims and not political intentions of an ultraextremist nature."

Government workers staged a 24-hour partial strike on 18 May and are now threatening to hold a 48-hour strike in support of a demand that the government repeal the decrees on wage increases and personnel classification.

Talking to representatives of international news agencies, the presidents of the centrals reiterated their desire for unity and announced that they would stage a new general work stoppage "until the government is overthrown," no matter who Colombia's future president is if their demands were not met.

The UTC, of conservative influence, belongs to the National Trade Union Council, along with the Trade Union Confederation of Workers of Colombia, communist; the General Labor Confederation, also leftist; and the Confederation of Workers of Colombia, of liberal influence.

The four trade union bodies organized the general 24-hour strike of 14 september and in a recent statement announced their "belligerent solidarity" with the demands of the government workers.

DISORDERS CONTINUE IN BOGOTA TO PROTEST BUS FARES

PA251315Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0343 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 24 May (AFP)--One policeman was injured, a bus was set on fire and 22 persons were arrested during disturbances here today.

University students again clashed with police as violent protests continued against the recent increase in urban bus fares decreed by the government.

POVEDA BURBANO DISCUSSES POLITICAL RESTRUCTURING PLAN

PA250244Y Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 2250 GMT 24 May 78 PA

[Speech by Vice Adm Alfredo Poveda Burbano, president of Supreme Council of Government, at ceremony held at municipal house in Quito to commemorate new anniversary of Battle of Pichincha--presumably live]

[Excerpts] The deep convictions of the military front and a careful study of the country's political reality, plus a sincere wish to contribute to national progress, led us to the execution of the juridical restructuring plan that is currently leading us toward the definitive consolidation of constitutional life. This plan--controversial because it is new and because it changes the procedures traditionally used--had and has opponents among those persons who believe in finding in the old patterns a suitable path and mechanism, without realizing that the difficulties and obstacles that have historically arisen in the juridical life of the state have been due precisely and to a large extent to concepts that have been replaced by a social and political reality that is in continuous evolution.

The restructuring plan is aimed at overcoming old phases and at establishing a dynamic, conceptual, doctrinarian, vigorous and efficient political organization.

The passionate zeal with which the armed forces have dealt with the country's development and security problems has led them to promote a process of real change in whose implementation the military front will assume specific professional duties that are its concern while subordinated to the state organization that the country has chosen because they have the moral strength, the capacity and the institutional strength that allow them to act only in accordance with the country's loftiest objectives while remaining uninterested in political power but permanently concerned with fulfilling their sacred duties [words indistinct] in a dignified way. This constitutes the best evidence of their true and authentic love for the fatherland.

The juridical restructuring plan, whose sovereign execution is in the hands of the people, is aimed at unity, cooperation and harmony among all Ecuadoreans, at a definitive meeting between civilian and military elements which will lead us securely to the opening of a new effective, permanent, respected and successful democratic path.

Ecuadoreans of all conditions and levels in life have shown a true democratic vocation. With the referendum, we not only gave evidence of civic concern, of political parties, of understanding our duties toward the fatherland, but also took a firm and determined step toward representative democracy, framed within the concepts of right, freedom, dignity and collective justice.

On 7 January, compatriots, you chose the new constitution, basic instrument for the organized, calm, ordered and free life of all people. It is based on principles and concepts that consecrate substantial conquests in basic matters dealing with the individual, the family, work, social security, political rights, legislative and executive functions, economic planning, the administrative system and constitutional guarantees--all designed for the benefit of man, all aimed at guaranteeing his freedom, his rights, his well-being and guaranteeing him justice and progress.

How can one not have justified hopes for a better future with such changes? How can we not feel that we have fulfilled our duties when we have encouraged the establishment of a new social order that implements justice for all?

No longer will it be possible for false and harmful demagogic oratory to use the needy masses, particularly the Indians, as its platform for [word indistinct] promises and false statements. Every Ecuadorean without (?distinction) will be the subject of the state's permanent concern, will take part in important decisions and will become an active element in the area of national politics. This single fact is of itself enough to improve the image of the Ecuadorean people [word indistinct] promising prospects of our nation's future.

The third legislation commission drafted the Bills on elections and on political parties which the government has issued with very few changes. Electoral tribunals have been created which will be responsible for the presidential elections of 16 July. The laws on elections and on political parties are not only normative, they are also the foundations on which large political parties are to be organized, structured and built. It is on these parties that political balance and solidity, civic maturity and, in short, a strong representative democracy immune to deterioration, rupture and the loss of prestige that comes with extinction will all be firmly based.

We Ecuadoreans must be aware of the country's current situation, which demands all our efforts, attention and respect. We are not playing with the republic, with democracy or with the dignity and lofty functions of the state. The fatherland requires a careful organization of political groups, a clear definition of their doctrines, plans of action and government programs, an exact and just knowledge of the national reality and its problems and a definition of [words indistinct] in order to continue down the path of progress and national well-being. In order to do this, it is necessary to strengthen the political parties. All citizens must become aware of their civic responsbilities and [words indistinct] the selection of candidates guarantee the well-being of the nation.

The strengthening of the parties demands from their leaders the total restructuring of their cadres, their rank and file and their levels of authority and training. It also demands the action of groups of advisers and their complete dedication in the face of all the various aspects of state affairs, both in the area of research and that of determining [words indistinct] policies and plans of action.

After so many years of misunderstandings, personal leadership, caudillism and de facto governments, we could not expect to find solid political parties, perfectly and sufficiently organized. But the important thing is that a new current, a physical awakening, a hope of improvement is being felt throughout our fatherland. We trust that once the first moments of perplexity, confusion and lack of coordination in certain cases have been overcome, all political organizations will find their best paths and will achieve consolidation.

We have insistently proclaimed the need to organize large political parties because equally large advantages will be obtained through their active and permanent life. Thus, when one party is in power, there will be others which, structured and supported by numerous members, will become responsible critics, permanent [words indistinct] which with their respectable voices will tirelessly contribute to make the conduct of government on the part of the party in power more cautious, more effective and most [words indistinct], therefore making it the most successful on behalf of the people.

The large political parties allow their members to grow both horizontally and vertically. They facilitate the (?emergence) of leaders without improvisation, who are experienced, dynamic, capable and competent in the services that the country requires.

The large movements that bring into their political ranks a large part of the national electorate will prevent citizens from increasing the active currents of universal extremism which is alien to our fatherland's traditions. In these [word indistinct] parties, Ecuadoreans concerned with the future of our country will be able to augment their patriotic activity. They will be effective, actively productive and even zealous members, but their nature will always be in accordance with our idiosyncrasies, with our freedom-loving spirit, with our fraternal attitude, our thirst for peace, order, justice and unity.

It is not possible to pretend to achieve in any one society a unanimity of opinion regarding government action, but the fatherland is a just one. We all owe our allegience to it. In accordance with the unselfish goals we seek for all Ecuadoreans, it is worth appealing for the contributions of all those who believe in as well as all who doubt the national political plan we are implementing. It is worth setting aside our differences in order to seek once again a return to a constitutional system, which once established will become an inexpugnable fortress in the face of any attempt to attack it.

The national government sponsors only the public good. It does not and cannot have official groups or candidates. It views with a sympathetic eye the way in which the political parties have been channeling their actions. It sees them on their way to improvement and hopes that the day will come when all political leaders will have the necessary clarity of mind to define national problems, the exact phrase to analyze it, the precise concept to guide it, the capacity to suggest solutions and the vigor and tenacity to turn national aspirations into realities. May the use of insult, opprobium, slander, [word indistinct] and irresponsible accusations and offenses to national dignity be buried forever. May each political party [words indistinct] its militants and may it increasingly attract new groups of members that will make it stronger and even more respectable. This is the responsibility of all Ecuadoreans. We must accord this political activity our altruistic interest and effort. The civic and political moment we are experiencing demands this. The future of the fatherland depends on the attitude we may assume in the face of this situation. This, compatriots, is a grand crusade. Nobody is or can feel alien to it. The national government will continue making efforts to manage the public property with the care and responsibility that the country's present and future demand.

FOREIGN MINISTER AYALA COMMENTS ON DISARMAMENT

PA221916Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1832 GMT 20 May 78 PA

[Text] Quito, 20 May (AFP)--Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Jose Ayala said here today that if the funds totaling over $400 billion now being spent on arms were used to satisfy peoples' development aspirations, the most productive peaceful revolution in the history of mankind would be achieved.

Stressing the importance of the UN special assembly on disarmament scheduled to open in New York on Tuesday, Ayala emphasized that efforts of the international community to halt the arms race have not yielded positive results thus far.

The head of the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry, who is leaving on Sunday for UN headquarters at the head of his country's delegation, added that the big powers have built up large nuclear stockpiles which are 20 times larger than those required to completely destroy our planet.

Ayala said that, to a large extent, the arms race is an offshoot of international problems that still exist.

For this reason Ecuador will place emphasis on the need to promote and facilitate efforts and cooperate in finding solutions to pending problems and to eliminate the causes of international tension.

Likewise, Ecuador will reiterate its permanent support for formulas aimed at peacefully settling controversies and measures that may contribute to meeting national security requirements.

Regarding nuclear disarmament, Ecuador has always advocated a ban on nuclear tests and the use of mass-extermination weapons. It also advocates the creation of denuclearized or peace zones. It believes that the peaceful use of atomic energy should be facilitated.

Ayala ended by stating that Ecuador feels that the purchase of conventional weapons should be limited to security and defense requirements and the need to preserve regional equilibrium.

CFP PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE DENOUNCES GUAYAQUIL RAID

PA232152Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Text] Guayaquil--Jaime Roldos, presidential candidate of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP], today described the indiscriminate arrests in Guayaquil Friday night as another expression of the scorn of the dictatorship toward human beings. The arrests were made during the raid carried out by the army at the request of provincial authorities.

The CFP candidate says he categorically rejects the military outrage against Ecuadorean citizens residing in Guayaquil, adding that this humiliation, attacks against their dignity and arbitrary arrests of hundreds of citizens is inadmissible. Roldos then added: [Words indistinct] the respect of persons, when any official feels like committing such an outrage against the people of Guayaquil.

LEFTWING BROAD FRONT REPORTS MEMBERS ARRESTED

PA251430Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] The present director of the Leftwing Broad Front [FADI] of Guayas today reported that three FADI members, Victor Nieto, Felipe Suarez and (Ben Ronquillo), were arrested by police in the city of Daule, as they were putting up election posters in support of FADI candidates.

GOVERNMENT DEPORTS 13 PEOPLE TO ARGENTINA

PA260213Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0121 GMT 26 May 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 25 May (AFP)--The Peruvian military government announced tonight that it has deported 13 people--11 civilians and 2 retired vice admirals--to Argentina. It added that it has also ordered the banishment of four retired army officers, including two generals, but they have not been located.

The government explained that it took this measure because those exiled were involved "in the recent subversive activities and violence."

The people deported to Argentina include nine candidates for the constituent assembly--three from the Socialist Revolutionary Party (PSR) of former President Juan Velasco; three from the Popular Democratic Union (UDP), extreme leftwing; and three from the Popular, Student, Peasant and Worker Front (FOCEP), extreme leftwing--plus two newsmen and two trade union leaders from Arequipa, 1,000 km south of Lima.

Following is a list of the exiles:

For the PSR--Vice Adm Jose Arce (ret), Vice Adm Guillermo Faura (ret) and Jose Luis Alvarado;

For the UDP--Ricardo Diaz Chavez, Javier Diez Canseco and Ricardo Letts;

For the FOCEP--Hugo Blanco, Genaro Ledesma and Ricardo Napuri;

Newsmen Alfonso Baella (conservative) and Humberto Damonte (extreme left);

Trade unionists Justiniano Apaza and Valentin Pacho.

Those the authorities are still looking for are: PSR President Gen Leonidas Rodriguez (ret) and Gen Arturo Valdez (ret), Maj Jose Fernandez Salvatecci (ret) and Capt Eloy (?Villacrez) (ret). The first three are PSR candidates for the constituent assembly.

ELECTORAL COURT CONFIRMS 18 JUNE DATE FOR ELECTIONS

PY250334Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 May 78 PY

[Summary] According to the president of the Electoral Court, the electoral program is developing normally and the court's work did not suffer any major setbacks during the last few days.

The court's president met with the other members of the court today to study the latest reports on the development of the electoral process.

He indicated that the current situation has not been an obstacle to continuing the national electoral program. It is well within its schedule, and everything will be ready within the next few days so that the elections will be held on 18 June in accordance with the extension approved by the government.

On the other hand, he indicated that it has not been necessary to increase the court's budget for financing the electoral process. The process is developing within the guidelines established by the government, and the court is aware that the country does not have the resources for increasing the budget.

PRESIDENT OF CENTRAL RESERVE BANK APPOINTED

PA191753Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1506 GMT 19 May 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 19 May (AFP)--Manuel Moreyra Loredo, the new president of the Central Reserve Bank of Peru (bank of issue), announced his decision to negotiate the foreign debt "with dignity."

Moreyra, who became the Central Bank's president yesterday, is a technician who has been connected for the past 14 years with the bank of issue. He left the bank 10 months ago over differences with the government regarding the foreign debt.

In a press statement issued last night, Moreyra thanked the government for having appointed him "after establishing as a precondition that the bank of issue be returned its independence within the law."

Regarding the foreign debt, he said that Peru "will make the greatest possible effort to comply with its commitments." But he warned that "we will be very zealous in safeguarding our dignity."

"We will not accept any imposition nor will we negotiate the yielding of any sort of natural wealth or the foreignization [extranjerizacion] of any enterprise" in order to obtain new credits or the refinancing of old credits, Moreyra added.

He pointed out that the Central Bank "would return as soon as possible" to the "management of foreign exchange," although exchange rates will be established within the market's norms.

He further announced that he would seek "to stem the growth rate of monetary issue" in order to reduce the loss of the sol's external value.

Moreyra gave special thanks to the central banks of Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Colombia and Uruguay as well as to the Andean Development Corporation for the help they have given Peru regarding its foreign debt, "strengthening our negotiating ability vis-a-vis the international finance community."

The president of the Central Bank, who termed Peru's present economic situation as "dramatic," asked everyone for his "share of sacrifice" to overcome the crisis.

"Those of us whose luck it is to have economic means, like myself, must accept a cut in our income in favor of the community and the treasury. Those who enjoy privileges, both civilians and military, must voluntarily relinquish them and businessmen in all areas must cut their profits," emphasized Moreyra, who is politically considered a conservative.

STRIKE REMAINS IN EFFECT IN AREQUIPA, PUNO

PA251957Y Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] Calm has been restored in the provinces, but the strike remains in effect in Arequipa and Puno. The strike in Arequipa is for an indefinite period and the strikers are now demanding the release of leaders who were arrested.

The strike entered its second day in Puno. Strike leaders here say that their action is unrelated to [words indistinct]. The workers in Puno are protesting only against the price increases and the failure of the authorities to combat profiteering and shortages.

CONSALVI SCORES ARMS RACE, BIG POWER POLICIES AT UN

PA251805Y Caracas Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1220 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 24 May (VENPRES)--"This special UN assembly is the result of the consciousness which the Third World has developed regarding one of the most divisive issues of our time."

With these words, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi was the first Latin American orator to speak after U.S. Vice President Mondale.

"What is at stake is not the power or the prestige of one superpower or two superpowers or even a nuclear power. What is at stake is mankind's destiny and survival," Consalvi said.

He then referred to what World War II had meant for mankind, noting that atomic bombs did not end the war because the postwar period was used by the big powers to perfect "incredible weapons for destruction and annihilation."

The Venezuelan foregin minister said that all UN resolutions and good intentions have failed. However, during his speech, he said that a development of awareness about this matter may possibly help change this gloomy outlook.

Regarding nucelar weapons, Consalvi stressed that, "although the arms race requires special attention, maximum priority must be given to the nucelar issue, not only because of the [word indistinct] entailed by nuclear arms but also because the principles regulating their use and the possiblity of proliferation to other states further increase the nuclear threat and may make disarmament only a uthopian idea in the future.

Referring to military spending, the Venezuelan diplomat remarked that"while the economic and social situation of the peoles is worsening, simultaneously the military spending and military budgets of the superpowers and the stockpiling of nuclear arms are on the increase. Mankind has never faced a contradiction like this before."

Conperning the idea that peace and international security are based on a world strategic equilibrium advocated by those interested in increasing the arsenals of the Third World countries to justify arms sales, Conslavi said that this is unacceptable and a fallacy "because the arsenals that have been accumulated by the superpowers would be enough to annihilate every living creature."

He charged that incursions made by the big powers into the oceans for military purposes and into space to detect targets violate international agreements.

He rejected the idea that there can be armed peace and that the more sophisticated arms there are deployed in a given area, like the Middle East, the more guarantees there are for peace and a peaceful settlement of conflicts.

FRENCH, MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS SIGN DECLARATION

PA232233Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1235 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 22 May (EFE)--The communist parties of Mexico and France today, Monday, came out in favor of the maintenance by national communist organizations of independent policies, not following any models.

According to the declaration issued at the end of French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais' visit to Mexico, neither of the two communist parties acknowledges guiding parties or international or regional headquarters.

In their declaration, the two parties also came out in favor of a socialism with democracy and freedom.

The declaration signed by Marchais and Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, leader of the Mexican Communist Party, states that "this type of society is the guarantee for all freedoms gained through the centuries by the popular masses of the two countries."

The declaration also states that this position is not just the expression of tactical needs, but represents "the results of experience obtained in the international field."

During a news conference, Martinez Verdugo explained that this does not rule out the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Both parties also state in their declaration that they consider democracy a fundamental requirement of our time and that they believe the march to socialism can be identified with a constant democratization of economic, social and political activities.

They also expressed their solidarity with the communist parties and other forces of Latin America and the Caribbean which "are waging under the most diverse conditions a battle against imperialism and the reactionary ruling classes." This solidarity includes Cuba and those who are struggling against terrorist dictatorships and governments which were once nationalistic and democratic but now have taken a turn to the right. They also support "those who are demanding from constitutional governments the observance of real democracy."

During a news conference, Marchais blamed the French Socialist Party for the electoral defeat suffered by the left last March. He added that those who blame the communists are hoping that the communists "will give up defending the interests of the workers and the nation."

Marchais is expected to leave for Paris at 1845 (0045 GMT).

21-PERCENT COST OF LIVING INCREASE REPORTED

PA232018Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1550 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 23 May (AFP)--According to a study released here today by the American Chamber of Commerce (CAMCO), the cost of living increased 21.3 percent in Mexico during the period from March 1977 to March 1978. The study covers a total of 250 consumer goods and services and its objective was to determine the typical expenditures of an executive and his family. According to the report, the increase in the cost of living was higher than the overall salary increase during the same period, which was 11.3 percent.

FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMISSION MEETS IN PANAMA CITY

PA242214Y Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 23 May 78 pp 1, 22 PA

[Speech by Commerce and Industries Minister Julio E. Sosa at opening of second meeting of West Central Atlantic Fisheries Advisory Commission held in Panama City--date not given]

[Excerpts] Gentlemen, I am pleased to attend this international fisheries meeting to reiterate, on behalf of the Panamanian Government, our wholehearted support for all activities such as this meeting that will bring about the changes allowing the peoples of the region to emerge from their underdevelopment and economic dependency.

For a long time the natural resources of our countries have been carelessly exploited or, what is worse, some countries have turned this exploitation over to third parties who have not done this for the benefit of the true owners of these resources.

That is why it is extremely important that the future development and exploitation of these natural resources be conducted in a unified manner by several countries in order to establish norms and agreements of joint exploitation for the benefit of our countries.

I am confident of the positive results of this second meeting of the West Central Atlantic Fisheries Advisory Commission and I feel confident when I study the list of participants in this meeting, their list of services in the countries where they work and the agenda. This extensive program has several topics which call for special comments.

It is extremely important for this commission to discuss the national and regional repercussions resulting from the fact that many countries have extended their fishing jurisdictions. As of the end of 1977, 62 countries had broadened their jurisdiction to 200 miles and 64 countries have already announced that they will broaden their maritime jurisdiction. Five countries, members of this commission--including Panama--extended their limits to 200 miles between 1965 and 1972, before this commission was established. The reasons voiced at that time for extending the fishing jurisdiction or the territorial sea to 200 miles have the same validity today.

This meeting is being held in our country at a time when we are going through a revolutionary process that is helping those dispossessed. We are working on a new Panama where all the social strata and economic levels can work for their own destiny within the revolutionary process. The adequate use of all natural resources, as a dynamic factor in production, gives us an opportunity to increase our economic, social and maritime sovereignty objectives.

EDITORIAL HAILS RESULTS OF TORRIJOS-CARAZO MEETING

PA240029Y Panama City Matutino in Spanish 23 May 78 p 4A PA

[Editorial: "Crossing the Borders"]

[Text] In a climate of perfect understanding and with the best disposition to further the ties that link our nations, Panamanian Chief of Government Gen Omar Jorrijos Herrera and Costa Rican President Mr Rodrigo Carazo attended an intensive work meeting yesterday along with ranking government officials of the two republics.

The meeting had preset goals: the renewal of the technical assistance agreement among the Tropical Agronomic Center for Research and Training, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences and Panama's Institute for Agricultural and Livestock Research; a preliminary exchange of views to conclude a treaty on the delimitation of marine and submarine areas; projects and initiatives related to the best way to heighten the harmonious development of the border area; and agreements on the policy that the two countries should adopt in that area with regard to trade and on common guidelines related to the foreign policy of the two nations.

Aside from these specific problems, the Turrialba meeting was instrumental in demonstrating the wholesome desire to begin a frequent, ample and important dialog in order to settle any problem that affects the two countries now or in the future. It is a sign of friendship raised to the rank of fraternal solidarity within the framework of which there are no insurmountable difficulties. This is a future lesson not only for those who were meeting there but for other hemispheric countries.

Panama, which is preparing slowly but gradually to take over the responsibility inherent in the canal which cuts across our soil and which upholds the principle that the neutrality of the waterway is the best way to defend it, has strengthened that principle through the initial talks that will result in the guidelines for the treaty on the delimitation of marine and submarine areas between our country and Costa Rica, as it has done with Colombia, our neighbor to the east.

The other topics of the dialog, those that refer to the development of the area and the setting of common policies on the various aspects of trade, industry, culture and immigration, concern the two nations and, treated in a climate of broad understanding between the two fraternal nations, can result only in benefits for both.

Therefore, we can view the Turrialba meeting as a breakthrough toward the strengthening of harmony which will not only cover this limited area but which should spread like a strong breath of understanding throughout the entire Central American isthmus and then to other nations of America.

This would be a wonderful way to change the old concept of borders as dividing lines, walls that separate, for another more modern and more humane idea which will turn them into bridges of understanding, ties for action between peoples with common ideals and joint action.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO DEFINE STAND ON COMMUNISM

PA232210Y Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Commentary by Julio Ortega and Ramon Pereira Jr during "Resumen Informativo" program]

[Excerpts] It is time the government made up its mind. If the government is going to lead us into communism, it should come out and say so. In that way, we would know where we are going. Enough of this sponsoring of the communists here. I do not know if the intention is to establish communism here. Every day we receive telephone calls asking if this is the plan. The people want to know if this government is procommunist or plans to become communist. It is time for this situation to be defined. The communists themselves have asked the government to make up its mind because they think they have matters well in hand. In some newspapers, the communists have asked the government to come forth and define its position.

In the meantime, it is not fair to ask capitalists to invest their money when the government promotes and encourages or does not do anything about the present lack of respect and the disorder in this country. The problem we have in Panama is that the government has not defined its position.

If this government decides to become communist, then we will also have to leave as the Cubans did from Cuba. We have two alternatives: Either we fight here or we leave. My question to the government today is: When is it going to make up its mind? If it wants to be communist it should say so, then we would know what to expect. We have spent 10 years in this game of "neither with the left nor the right," while persons who encourage communism are appointed to key posts in the government. I cannot come right out and say that the ministers of education and labor are communists, but in those ministries we find a lot of communist activities going on.

Therefore, we feel it is our duty to tell those who are ruling us today to make up their minds. If they want communism, then go ahead and conduct a census to see who has to leave the country. This would avoid a lot of problems. The government would then have to announce that in 6 months we are going to become Marxist-Leninist-communist-socialist, and those who do not approve can pack their suitcases and leave.

The government is solely responsible for what is happening in this country. This is my opinion. With the attitude of "neither with the left nor the right," things are getting worse. Each day the infiltration increases, everywhere we see posters saying "Cuba is your home," more students indoctrinated and more communist guerrillas from everywhere because Panama is becoming the sanctuary of foreign extremists.

CHILEAN WOMEN STAGE HUNGER STRIKE, OCCUPY UN OFFICES

PA242010Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 May 78 PA

[Text] Seven Chilean women have occupied the UN offices in this city and are staging a hunger strike being carried out in Chile by the committee of the relatives of the 2,500 persons who have disappeared. The women, who asked that their identities not be revealed, peacefully occupied the UN offices yesterday at 1615. They told our reporters that they will remain there as long as the committee of relatives in Chile remains on strike. They also stated that UN officials tried to persuade them to leave the offices but in view of their resistance the officials allowed them to stay as long as the group was limited to seven persons.

The women identified themselves as the wives of Chilean exiles residing in our country. They noted that they are demanding that the Chilean Government once and for all reveal what it has done with the 2,500 persons who have disappeared. They charged that the amnesty decreed by the Chilean Government only benefits the agents of the former National Intelligence Department, now known as the National Intelligence Central [as heard], whom the women described as torturers and murderers of thousands of Chileans who have died or disappeared.

BRIEFS

SPANISH BANK CREDIT--Fermin Zelada de Andres Moreno, president of the Banco Exterior of Spain, last night signed an agreement granting Panama a $100-million credit which will be used to purchase Spanish products. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 12 May 78 p 1 PA]

COSTA RICA

SITUATION IN GUACIMO REPORTED TENSE

PA252338Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Excerpts] The last few hours have been very tense in Guacimo, ever since the government decided to end the 8-day-old strike by corn farmers. In view of statements by the strikers that they would not yield until the government increased the price of corn, steps were taken at midnight to dispatch groups of Civil Guardsmen. In the meantime, President Carazo officially announced that he is going to increase corn prices but not to the extent demanded by the farmers.

The authorities are in control of the area. The largest deployment of public forces Guacimo has ever seen took place early today in the area. A contingent of Civil Guardsmen was dispatched around midnight from this capital. It arrived early today and took control of the situation. No incidents have taken place thus far despite warnings by striking farmers that they would face up to the authorities if necessary.

The corn farmers, who according to official sources are demanding higher prices, are being instigated by extremists. For this reason, the matter has been handled cautiously to avert incidents.

Meanwhile, a group of corn farmers sent a telegram this morning to the president of the republic stating that, for political reasons, the communists have promoted this strike, forcing a large number of farmers not to sell their corn to the Production Council or to private merchants. At this moment over 500 bags are on the verge of being lost. This will leave many families in a precarious economic condition. The farmers are asking the chief executive to try to find a quick solution to the problem in order to avert material losses.

This morning Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria said that no blocking of roads would be allowed, referring to events in Guacimo. He said the situation was calm but tense, adding, however, that the government cannot accept this formula, which was used during the previous administration to exert pressure and, in fact, to solve problems. This government will enforce respect for constitutional rights through dialog but will not allow the community's roads to be blocked, he said.

Interior Vice Minister (?for Public Security) Enrique Montealegre left again this morning for Guacimo to continue efforts to find a solution and to reach an understanding through dialog. Upon reporting the presence of this government emissary, who left early today, Minister Echeverria said that at the request of the president he is in constant communication with Montealegre in order to be appraised of the events in the next few hours. In the meantime, 80 guardsmen who left early today are on the alert to stave off any outbreak of violence.

Guacimo farmers are awaiting the arrival of Agriculture Minister Dr Hernan Fonseca and Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey. They are also awaiting the National Production Council's executive president.

The roads continue to be blocked. Five hundred peasants remain on strike. They will meet with the negotiating board and the ministers who will arive by helicopter at any moment.

The roads to Rio Jimenez, San Jose and Guapiles are partially blocked. Farmers are also on strike in Cariari. There have been no regrettable incidents so far.

The National Production Council's plant has been occupied by public forces. The strikers, 500 peasants, are holding talks in the Adela room now to prepare for the arrival of the ministers.

Public Forces Director Comments

PA251830Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1515 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Statement by Public Forces Director General Col Ramon Umana Arroyo regarding disturbances in Guacimo District--live]

[Text] Good morning, Radio Reloj listeners. We are here in our office. We have been awake almost the entire night in an attempt to organize the groups which were sent to Guacimo under the command of Col Edgar Gutierrez and Maj Juan Fernandez Mondregon and other officers from San Jose to control the situation there.

According to the information available to us, a group of individuals from San Jose went to Guacimo to try to provoke disorder, using as a pretext certain issues which I believe do not really interest them to any extent. They are more interested in provoking disturbances in the rural areas.

We are sending the area a message from the president of the republic asking the residents of the area to analyze the situation and consider the situation existing in the country regarding the price of corn, which is what interests them. I believe that this message will have a positive effect since it is a message that is very relevant to those people.

On the other hand, as newsmen have been told, the Public Security Ministry--which is to become the interior ministry in the future--is operating with a full staff at present. Our employees have immediately understood our president's feelings that if we do not work, if our people do not work, our people will not progress. We are going to work full-time today and for as many days as necessary to give the country greater well-being through the efforts of officials who work in public security and in other government jobs.

I make a fervent plea, a well-intentioned plea, to all the country's government workers--to those who did not come to work today--to reflect carefully on their attitude in the future so that we may really do what is necessary for our country--work as long as is necessary. It is true that some holidays are unjustified. By this means, I thank the public security employees, particularly the administrative personnel, who have come to work today. I thank them on behalf of the ministry, because they are showing the Costa Rican people that we really want this country to progress.

EL SALVADOR

TERRORISTS THREATEN TO KILL MATSUMOTO

PA252017Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1112 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 24 May--The Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) today threatened to kill Japanese industrialist Fujio Matsumoto, kidnaped by the FARN on Wednesday of last week, if the government does not meet its demands by Friday.

Matsumoto, who has lived in the country the past 3 years, is president of the Central American Synthetics Industries, considered one of the most important Japanese firms in the area. In a communique issued today, the second since the abduction, FARN demanded a general amnesty for political prisoners imprisoned without standing currently in effect in El Salvador.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT DENIES AUTHORIZING INTEROCEANIC PIPELINE

PA251439Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2248 GMT 24 May 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 24 May (AFP)--It was officially announced today that the Guatemalan Government has not authorized the construction of an oil pipeline and an interoceanic railroad. The announcement was issued in response to a report published on Tuesday by the Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO to the effect that the Guatemalan Government had granted a concession for the construction of an oil pipeline that would join the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

An official spokesman, who dismissed the Mexican paper's report as "mere speculation," added that "two foreign companies had proposed building an interioceanic pipeline," but as of today no decision has been reached on authorizing it.

It was learned here that these projects are part of a program for marketing Alaskan oil, which will be transported accross Guatemalan territory to reach its final destination on the east coast of the United States.

NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT REVISES BYLAWS

PA251715Y Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 18 May 78 pp 1, 4 PA

[Text] The National Liberation Movement [MLN] reformed its bylaws today with the intention of pursuing an "open progressive policy" and reorienting the party as a "center-right political entity."

Before the meeting started and while waiting for the lights to come on, the party's director general, Mario Sandoval Alarcon, said that the reformed bylaws tend to give the party a new ideological and organizational image.

He said the party needs to change since it will be entering the ranks of the opposition. Although the party's political program will not be established until next 3 July at the general cemetery [as published], Sandoval Alarcon said that the party will behave in an orderly and correct manner as a member of the opposition.

He admitted that once the party's ideology has been emphasized and defined it will place the party in the center-right of the ideological spectrum.

The National Directorate meeting began this morning at party headquarters with departmental directors being called on to reform the bylaws.

So far, the party has not defined its objectives. In the new draft, Article 3 defines the MLN as a nationalist-liberal party in philosopical outlook (it is not economically liberal). The party will promote social reforms to eradicate the social differences among Guatemalans. It will also promote the real social and cultural integration of ethnic groups (whites, blacks, Indians and mestizos).

The party is defined as supporting the republican and democratic representational system which respects the vote and the people's will, elections, free organization and participation and political representation in the exercise of government power. It declares its respect for freedom, order and private property, the search for happiness, and the inalienable right to life, well-being and education. It also proclaims equal rights and opportunities for all party members and their right and obligation to indulge in criticism and self-criticism.

The reform project was proposed by a commission created last week.

Deputy-elect Jorge Torres Ocampo was the main speaker explaining the proposed changes. He explained the makeup of the party leadership.

Party leaders Oscar Lemus Interiano, Juan Salguero, Edgar Larraondo, and Leonel Sisniego Otero were also on the bylaw amending committee.

It was also said that some of the reforms were intended to "make room for all the members who held high positions during the administration" to continue to be active within the party.

The expansion of the consultive council to include all the members who participated in the 1954 events or who had outstanding records although they had not necessarily been members of the party during the past 10 years was also proposed.

The party will also promote youth drives and social services as part of an effort to publicize the party.

The role of regional party organizations and the appointment of regional supervisors and a metropolitan coordinator is also being considered.

When this edition went to press, the approval of the bylaws had begun in a cordial atmosphere and without any challenge to Sandoval Alarcon's leadership. It was taken for granted that the reforms will be approved without any obstacles.

NEW ADMINISTRATION TO CONTINUE POLICY ON BELIZE

PA251652Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1220 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Excerpt] The Lucas administration expects to find a peaceful solution to the Belize conflict. According to public statements made by President-elect Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas and Vice-President-elect Francisco Villagran Kramer, the new administration--which will take office on 1 July--will continue the present administration's policy regarding the recovery of Belize with only slight modifications. The president-elect agrees with the current president's stand of completely rejecting a unilateral declaration of independence by Belize but affirms that efforts to find a just solution through negotiations to the 100-year old problem will continue.

NICARAGUA

FSLN GUERRILLAS CLASH WITH NATIONAL GUARD

PA251545Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1516 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 25 May (AFP)--Clashes between the National Guard and members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] have taken place in the past few hours in various parts of Nicaragua, the official radio station reported today.

In the city of Esteli, 160 km north of Managua, thousands of persons last night marched down the streets setting fire to factories and other buildings. The number of casualties is not known because of the prevailing confusion and the interruption of telephone communications.

The Espacio Radial radio station, sponsored by the government, said that the military patrols clashed with Sandinists along the Costa Rican border. It was reported that several Sandinists were killed during these clashes in Poco Sol and Cuatro Bocas.

According to the same source, the wave of violence flared up in Esteli when an entire residential district as well as at least three large factories were set on fire. A cigar factory owned by Cuban exiles, in which President Anastasio Somoza is also involved, was among the factories. The rebellion in Esteli began when the army tried to clear a high school which had again been taken over by students protesting against the government.

Meanwhile, the authorities have closed five radio stations which were reporting on the situation.

Five Radio Stations Closed

PA251638Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1358 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 25 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government ordered five Managua radio stations closed Wednesday night "as a precaution" so that they would not report on the disturbances and fires caused by opponents of the regime in the northern city of Esteli. The stations that have been closed--indefinitely--are Corporaction, Catolica, Mi Preferida, Mundial and Futura.

The order to close the stations was issued by Col Alberto Luna, chief of the radio and television office, following antigovernment demonstrations in Esteli which resulted in attacks against commercial and industrial establishments, particularly against two cigar factories owned by Cuban exiles, which were set on fire.

While the stations were silent here this morning, in Esteli the firemen of that city and neighboring towns were busy finishing the exhausting task of putting out the fires and keeping them from reaching nearby establishments.

Esteli 'Under Control'

PA252045Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1939 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 25 May (LATIN)--The National Guard today reported that it has the situation in Esteli, where antigovernment demonstrators last night burned two cigar factories owned by Cubans, two stores and several houses, under control. The demonstrators also looted two sporting weapons [armas deportivas] stores. The demonstrators took to the streets shortly after military patrols had forcefully evicted students who had occupied a high school in that city.

National Guardsmen remained in their garrisons while the disturbances were taking place. It was not until the demonstrators had left, leaving the buildings ablaze, that the patrols went out to restore order. Consequently, there were no confrontations between the National Guard and the demonstrators.

Unable to contain the fires, Esteli firemen had to call for assistance from Managua, Matagalpa and Leon. The fires were brought under control by 2200 and completely out by 0100 today.

Esteli's military commander, Col Edmundo Vergara, reported that no one was arrested or injured. He added that he is ready to prevent further acts of violence. [passage indistinct]

(?Regarding the closure of radio stations), the presidency of the republic has stated that the stations were closed "as a preventive measure and for an indefinite period of time by order of the Managua police judge, as prescribed in Article 61 of the radio code, which allows the authorities to close a station when public order is being disrupted."

The National Union of Journalists [UNP] today protested this order, complaining that "freedom of the press" is being curtailed. The UNP sent messages to President Anastasio Somoza demanding that the stations be reopened immediately and also reported the incident to the Latin American Federation of Newsmen.

SOMOZA CRITICIZES CARTER'S HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN

PA252005Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1944 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 25 May (LATIN)--President Anastasio Somoza has criticized President Jimmy Carter's human rights policy and said that "it has been converted into a useful weapon for international communism."

In an address yesterday to the members of the American Chamber of Commerce, made up of U.S. citizens with businesses in Nicaragua, with U.S. Ambassador Mauricio Solaun in attendance, Somoza said: "This zealousness in the handling of the human rights campaign has been interpreted by us and by other countries as interference in the domestic affairs of others. Understandably, it has provoked a strong reaction from many sovereign states of America, leading to the suspension of mutual defense treaties which are the basis of continental security and which, when they are abrogated, leave these countries totally vulnerable to Castro communist expansionism."

Somoza expressed regret that certain countries should have been declared "unworthy of receiving U.S. military and economic aid to continue the struggle against an enemy whose advances are increasingly devious [un enemigo cuyos avances son cada vez mas tenebrosos]."

However, Somoza said that he has observed that, at least as far as Nicaragua is concerned, this attitude is changing, since certain U.S. loans were recently approved basically for the "welfare of the large Nicaraguan majorities."

He said that, despite everything, his government will continue its "anticommunist" struggle.

HAVANA REPORTS MONDALE REMARKS AT DISARMAMENT SESSION

FL251730Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 May 78 FL

[Text] Two chiefs of government or state, a vice president and two foreign ministers concurred in stressing the danger of the growing arms race when they spoke during the first day of debates of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. All of them, with the exception of North American Vice President Walter Mondale, emphasized the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the complex disarmament process. The arms race costs mankind about $400 billion annually.

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito sent a message to the General Assembly stating that disarmament must be an integral part of the work of the international organization and one of its most ambitious goals.

The only note of discord in the session came from U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, representative of the nuclear power that is the world's biggest arms exporter. Mondale made no disarmament proposals. Instead, he mentioned the next meeting of the bellicose NATO bloc that will be held in Washington next week during which the member countries will pledge to increase their military budgets.

UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim declared that disarmament is currently the most pressing problem and he expects the assembly to draft a concrete program of actions and basic disarmament principles to remove this threat to mankind.

LLOMPART SAYS CUBA 'WILL NOT INTERVENE' IN ERITREA

LD260949Y Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 23 May 78 p 14 LD

[Unattributed report: "Cuban Minister Declares Cuba Not Involved in Eritrean Fighting"]

[Text] According to informed sources, Cuban Minister-President of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation Hector Rodriguez Llompart told Danish Foreign Minister K.B. Andersen on Monday that the Cuban troops in Africa will not intervene in the fighting between Ethiopia and the breakway movement in the province Eritrea. Rodriguez, who holds the rank of minister, was received by K.B. Andersen at Christiansborg shortly before the foreign minister flew to Rome. K.B. Andersen's official visit to Italy is surrounded by secrecy as a result of the Red Brigades extremist organization's recent activity. On Friday K.B. Andersen is to meet with Chinese Vice Premier Ku Mu in Copenhagen.

DAY OF AFRICA, OAU ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Acosta News Conference

PA252010Y Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] We Cubans are proud that the ideas of scientific socialism are deeply established in Africa, Armando Acosta, PCC Central Committee member and chairman of the Cuban-African Friendship Society, has said. Acosta made the statement during a news conference which he hosted in Havana on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Organization of African Unity [OAU] and the day of Africa, both of which are commemorated today, 25 May. The Cuban leader added that the African peoples have had our support from the very beginning of our revolution. Today it reaches a peak in Angola and Ethiopia.

He said that on this day of Africa the Cuban people reaffirm their support for the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Western Sahara, who are struggling against imperialism and colonialism.

The Cuban daily GRANMA said today that on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the OAU and the day of solidarity with the peoples of Africa: We once again reaffirm the African people's right to use all available means to fight against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

Solidarity Activity

FL260054Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0032 GMT 26 May 78 FL

[Text] An activity of friendship with Africa on occasion of the 15th anniversary of the OAU and of the drive of solidarity with the fraternal continent has been held at the Regla fisheries terminal in Havana.

PRC Central Committee member Armando Acosta spoke at this activity. He recalled that chiefs of state and government of 32 independent African countries met in Addis Ababa 15 years ago, on 25 May 1963, to create the OAU. Acosta, who also is president of the Cuban-African Friendship Association, also noted the acts of rebellion that have taken place throughout the history of that continent against foreign exploitation and domination. Acosta said that revolution is spreading throughout Africa and achieving new victories despite the unfruitful actions by imperialism and internal reactionaries.

At the activity held in Regla, Armando Acosta stressed that the Cuban party and government, interpreting the feeling of all our people, are in solidarity with and support all revolutionary and progressive African states. The PCC Central Committee member explained that this support also goes to the liberation movements which on the African Continent are trying to expel from their lands the colonialist who are oppressing and exploiting them.

Elsewhere in his remarks, Acosta condemned the massacre recently perpetrated against a Namibian refugee camp on Angolan territory. He reiterated the indestructible bonds of friendship that link us to Angola, Ethiopia and the liberation movements in that continent. Lastly, Armando Acosta pointed out that the common aspiration of the African and Cuban peoples makes us march on the same path with unlimited confidence in final victory.

Malmierca Honors Madagascar Minister

FL252108Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2035 GMT 25 May 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca today gave a cocktail party at the ambassadors room of the Foreign Ministry to introduce Madagascar Foreign Minister Remi Christian Richard to the diplomatic corps accredited to Havana. First Deputy Foreign Minister Rene Anillo, vice ministers and (Henry Ratsinlatoba), director of multinational relations of the Madagascar Foreign Ministry, accompanied Malmierca at the reception honoring the visitor.

The foreign minister of the Republic of Madagascar today also laid a floral wreath at the monument to Cuban national hero Jose Marti.

The Madagascar foreign minister is participating in activities marking the 15th anniversary of the OAU and Africa day, which will be commemorated today.

Other Festivities

FL252144Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 25 May 78 FL

[Text] A special stamp issue cancellation and inauguration of an exposition on African people's struggle took place today at the headquarters of the National Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba--UNEAC--on the occasion of today's celebration of the 15th anniversary of the OAU and day of Africa. The activity was organized by the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples--ICAP--and the Cuban-African Friendship Association in coordination with UNEAC and the Cuban Philatelic Federation.

Armando Acosta, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Cuban-African Friendship Association, made the opening remarks at this activity. He referred to the unity between Cuba and Africa in the common struggle and our people's solidarity with their brothers on that continent.

ELENA GIL RECEIVES POLISARIO REPRESENTATIVE

FL252113Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2036 GMT 25 May 78 FL

[Text] PCC Central Committee member Elena Gil has received at the headquarters of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples (Moiriq Ahmad), POLISARIO Front representative in Cuba. During this fraternal meeting, (Moiriq Ahmad) (?explained) the armed struggle being waged by the Western Sahara people led by the POLISARIO Front.

AGRICULTURAL-LIVESTOCK WORKERS CONDEMN NEUTRON BOMB

FL252241Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2232 GMT 25 May 78 FL

[Text] The national trade union of agricultural-livestock workers has held a national activity against the manufacture of the neutron bomb. The activity was held at Cuba Veterinaria, a socialist emulation vanguard enterprise located in Havana City. In the presence of more than 400 workers of that enterprise, a Cuban agricultural-livestock workers declaration against U.S. plans to produce this mass extermination weapon was read and approved. The declaration condemns the intention of reactionary and imperialist sectors to produce the neutron bomb, describing this action as a total violation of human rights. Making the closing remarks, Rodolfo Pena, member of the union's national committee, stressed that it is necessary for all agricultural-livestock workers to condemn the arms race.

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK PROFESSOR--Bohumil Kvasil, candidate member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, rector of the Czechoslovak advanced technical school and vice president of the science academy of that fraternal country, was today received by Jose Felipe Carneado, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the Central Committee's Department of Science, Culture and Teaching Centers. Cooperation between the science academies of the two countries in the scientific and technical field was discussed. [Text] [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 May 78 FL]

HAVANA HARBOR ACTIVITY--The ship Coral Island that had run aground on a bank off the north coast of Cabana fortress is being dismantled. Due to its state of corrosion, the only possible procedure is to use tourches to cut through its structure and then detonate explosive charges. The Interior Ministry office of information states that the explosions, of which two or three will take place per week during the daytime, will be heard over a radius of approximately 30 km. An area of between 600 and 800 meters will be cordoned off as a protective measure. There will also be temporary delays in using the tunnel at the entrance of Havana Bay. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 May 78 FL]

NATIONAL POLICE CHIEF BANS POLITICAL ARRESTS

PA251956Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 25 May--Thursday National Police Chief Maj Gen Neit Rafael Nivar Seijas banned the arrest of any person because of his or her political beliefs. Major General Nivar said that during the elections he gave similar orders to all police commanders in the country. The orders were to strictly respect the constitutional rights of every citizen.

Nivar Seijas said that when it was reported that the police had made arrests in various places throughout the country, he quickly sent telegrams to all police commanders ordering them not to carry out such actions.

REFORMIST PARTY CHALLENGES 16 MAY ELECTION RESULTS

PA260306Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0229 GMT 26 May 78 PA

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 0358 GMT on 26 May transmits a service message killing this item.]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 25 May (AFP)--The Reformist Party (PR) has officially challenged the 16 May election results in every municipality in the country because it considers that "grave irregularities" were committed in the final phase of the electoral process. In a document sent to the municipal boards, the ruling party proposes holding complementary [complementarias] elections for those persons who, in spite of being listed in the electoral registry, were unable to vote.

The PR recommends annuling the elections in the event the law does not authorize the Central Electoral Board to hold complementary elections. It adds: "However, regardless of the details and causes, our leadership is convinced that the defects and irregularities of the 16 May elections are so grave that they place the election results in serious doubt."

PR Call to Members

PA251748Y Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 1353 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] Members of the Reformist Party who could not vote in the elections of 16 May are hereby invited to contact the heads of their respective boards or those closest to them to receive instructions in that regard. There is an interest in determining how the elections were conducted in each one of the precincts on a nationwide level in order to determine the factors that may have prevented many of our compatriots from exercising the sacred right of suffrage.

Compatriots, cooperate in this manner with the cause of our supreme leader, Dr Joaquin Balaguer, which is the cause of peace and security of the republic.

[signed] Central Executive Board of the Reformist Party

PR Challenges JCE President

PA260403Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0314 GMT 26 May 78 PA

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 0358 GMT on 26 May transmits a service message killing this item.]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 25 May (AFP)--The leadership of the National District of the (governing) Reformist Party (PR) this evening challenged the president of the Central Electoral Board [JCE], Manuel Joaquin Castillo. In the document challenging the electoral official, which would immediately disqualify Castillo, according to the electoral law, the PR charges that Castillo has given his opinion on matters that were under the consideration of the Electoral Board over which he presides.

The PR notes in the document that its followers "were stopped from voting in such a way that would decidedly alter the results of the elections." The document, which is signed by Juan Rafael Estrellas Rojas, president of the PR's district junta, states that in the district "there was serious manipulation of the voters by means of [words indistinct] more than 175,000 Dominicans were unable to vote."

The document states that, "considering the seriousness and urgency of the challenge," the JCE should suspend the president from his functions. According to the document, the JCE would then have to inform the Senate of the challenge so that it may arrange for the election of a substitute to the challenged president.

JCE PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON NUMBER VOTING, ABSTENTIONS

FL251126Y Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 May 78 FL

[Text] The president of the Central Electoral Board [JCE] yesterday expressed his surprise at the low rate of abstention in the election just held. Manuel Joaquin Castillo opined that Tuesday's election could result in the lowest abstention rate in an election since Trujillo's death. Some sectors have calculated that the number who abstained will reach 27 percent, but Castillo figures the number will be much lower. The JCE president recalled that in the United States there are thousands of people on the election rolls who do not vote.

Manuel Joaquin Castillo stated that one should take into consideration that many people have changed residence and that a large number who are registered have died. Castillo figured the abstention rate can be calculated at a mere 8 percent.

The JCE leader reiterated that election supervision was satisfactory and that the election was clean.

Manuel Joaquin Castillo is confident that the final vote results will be known tomorrow.

ELECTORAL BOARD TO FINISH VOTE COUNT 26 MAY

PA252249Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1644 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 25 May (AFP)--The Central Electoral Board (JCE) tomorrow plans to finish reviewing the voting records of the general elections held last week from 22 municipalities which are still waiting to be checked, it was disclosed here today. However, officials well versed in this type of activity feel that the JCE will probably not be able to announce officially the winner of the elections since the overall review of the voting will take more than 1 day.

JCE Secretary Manuel Diaz Adams said that the political delegates and the members of the JCE have been formally invited to follow the end of the provisional counting tomorrow.

The (government) Reformist Party has initiated a series of charges claiming irregularities committed in the national district and some municipalities. However, observers do not believe that these charges will change the overall outcome of the elections in view of the 140,156-vote lead the PRD (Dominican Revolutionary Party) has over the Reformist Party (PR). According to information released yesterday by the JCE, the PRD has received 645,058 votes and the PR 504,872. [figures as received]

ELECTEES INSIST MILITARY 'OBEDIENT' TO CIVILIAN RULE

LD251405Y Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 21 May 78 p 36 LD

[Angel Luis de la Calle interview in Santo Domingo with Dominican President-elect Antonio Guzman and Vice President-elect Jacobo Majluta: "The Dominican Armed Forces Will Respect the Election Results"--date not specified]

[Text] EL PAIS: Could you make an assessment of the development of the electoral process and of the situation at present being experienced in the Dominican Republic?

Antonio Guzman: The elections were as everyone hoped, namely, free and truly democratic elections in which each Dominican citizen expressed his wishes freely.

It must be said that the elections were held throughout the country in complete peace and tranquillity. Then, immediately afterward, as is known, members of a sector of the armed forces broke into the central election headquarters and stopped the counting at the point when the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] had gained a very favorable result, much better than the one gained by the Reformist Party [PR]. The counting, as you know, was suspended until the morning of 19 May. We are now certain that we have gained an overwhelming victory because we took the precaution of carrying out a parallel calculation, and we have copies of the results from all the polling stations signed by the members of the electoral boards and the party representatives, including the Reformist Party. According to our calculations based on those results, the PRD gained over 1.2 million votes as against 700,000 gained by the PR. And we do not consider this an overwhelming victory for the party but a triumph for the people and for democracy.

EL PAIS: The military intervention in the electoral process revealed a clear intention to ignore the result of the people's expressed will. Do you believe that this intention still survives?

Antonio Guzman: I hope not. I believe that, even if this intention remains, President Balaguer will end his political career in an honorable and democratic manner as befits a statesman who has devoted his whole life to political affairs.

EL PAIS: Bearing in mind the evident hostility of a sector of the armed forces toward you and your party, will it not be very difficult for you to govern entirely freely?

Antonio Guzman: In my opinion this situation has disappeared. The armed forces are obedient to the civilian government and will be obedient to the president of the republic, who will be their commander in chief, as he is now.

Jacobo Majluta: To add to my comrade the president's remarks, I would like to say that the hostility which occurred at first as a result of activity by small military groups which occupied the election offices has now practically disappeared. All the country's election offices have now been evacuated and the military forces are acting with the same objectivity as always and they will do so in the future. I am convinced that there will be mutual cooperation on the work which we must undertake in order to extricate the country from the situation of underdevelopment in which it finds itself. We will try to resolve these problems with everyone's participation--the armed forces, members of the present government and with the support of all the country's social and political groups.

EL PAIS: What will the main guidelines of your government's international policy be?

Antonio Guzman: We will intensify relations with the United States and with the Latin American countries. With regard to the Caribbean, our victory is very significant because it consolidates and strengthens democracy throughout the area. The election results in our country will serve as an example to the rest of the nations in the area.

EL PAIS: What will the priorities in your government's program be?

Antonio Guzman: As I have been saying since the outset of the campaign, our immediate objectives will be education, health, and agricultural and trade development.

EL PAIS: According to reliable sources, the Dominican foreign minister sent telegrams to other foreign ministries communicating the PR's triumph in the elections and the consequent reelection of President Balaguer. What comment would you make in this regard?

Antonio Guzman: I must say that I was unaware of this.

Jacobo Majluta: In fact I was aware of this situation. My interpretation is that it stems from a preestablished plan aimed at falsifying the election results, but now abandoned by the government. I believe that it is an offshoot of this plan, carried out by persons who have now realized the truth which has emerged from the ballot boxes. I can say, for instance, that many of the falsified results which reached the Central Electoral Board have been officially discounted and the original ones accepted, and in effect this means that the initial plan has been abandoned. As President Guzman has already said, these facts will not be taken into account; we believe that certain stances adopted as a result of a temporary political excitement are not consistent with a calm assessment of the real situation.

Antonio Guzman: I would like to stress this point: When my government is installed on 16 August we will not take past events into account. We believe that they belong to a very special circumstance and we will wipe these events from the slate. I stress that what is at stake is building the nation--which we all need and want.

JAMAICA

VISITING ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT HOLDS TALKS WITH MANLEY

FL241651Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 May 78 FL

[Text] Kingston--Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has declared that the assistance which Cuba is providing to Africa is in response to legitimate requests from chiefs of state of interested countries. Kaunda made this statement during a press conference at the international airport of the Jamaican capital where he made a stopover of more than 2 hours en route from Washington. The president was received by Prime Minister Michael Manley and several members of the cabinet, including Foreign Minister P.J. Patterson and National Security Minister Dudley Thompson. The Zambian presidential delegation included four ministers and other high-ranking officials who, along with the president, left for Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana, where Kaunda will meet with the respective chiefs of state. Kaunda held talks with the Jamaican side headed by Prime Minister Manley, with whom he discussed matters of mutual interest, especially current events in the southern part of Africa.

Replying to a question concerning Cuban aid to African states and liberation movements, the Zambian leader said: Zambia has not found any Cuban on the African Continent who has not been invited by the chiefs of state of the countries concerned. As a matter of fact, Kaunda noted, President Mobutu requested the intervention of French and Belgian troops, but the Western press has not asked us about that foreign presence in Africa. He added angrily: We believe that it is unfair. They should ask us about this also, but wherever we have gone--London, Washington and New York--Cuba was also the question. Kaunda explained that Cuba, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries always have provided material aid to the Patriotic Front. And if someday it requests foreign aid from any country, it will have the right to do so and the frontline states will consider it as such. Kaunda maintained that the minority government of Prime Minister Ian Smith has hired more than 5,000 European mercenaries who are trying to defend the Western cause in Rhodesia.

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

PREMIER BRADSHAW DIES; SUCCESSOR TAKES OATH

FL251452Y Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 25 May 78 FL

[Text] In St Kitts-Nevis, former Deputy Premier and Minister of Trade Mr C.A. Southwell was sworn in last night as premier and finance minister to succeed Robert Bradshaw, who died at his home on Tuesday night. A number of other ministers were also sworn in. Mr Bradshaw had been ill for some time, suffering from cancer of the spine.

An attorney at law, Mr Bradshaw was premier, M.P., minister of home and external affairs, minister of finance, founder president of his party, the St Kitts Labor Party, as well as president of the St Kitts-Nevis Trade Union Congress. His death has plunged St Kitts into a week of national mourning which will end on the day of his funeral, next Wednesday.

Flags in Jamaica will be flown at half mast on Wednesday. An announcement is to be made regarding this country's official representation at the funeral.

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